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# Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY!
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## CITY ITEMS.

**Large Stock at Low Prices,**
At the Opera House Shoe Store.

**Great Bargains**
In latest styles Hats and Caps at Frank Ellick's, 138 Wood street. war-tf

**Nitrous Oxide Gas**
Without extra charge. Hundreds of Teeth extracted every week, without the slightest pain, by the use of the above safe and pleasant agent with perfect safety and no bad effects afterward. Gas fresh every day and warranted chemically pure. Artificial Teeth, substantial, life-like, perfect in fit and finish, and the cheapest in the city.

N. B.—Nine first class Assistants, besides two Ladies, always in attendance. Only from $10 to $15 for the best work. The Artificial Human Eye adjusted without pain. G. W. Spencer, Dentist, No. 254 Penn street.

**The Great Excitement**
Of our fall elections is going to subside, the business community once more turn to their usual avocations, and so J. J. Strouse, 91 Smithfield street, has refitted his store and laid in a large and splendid assortment of watches, clocks, jewelry, silver ware and notions. All of which is offered at the lowest possible cash price, at Jacob J. Strouse's, 91 Smithfield street.

**Ladies' Furs**
At a bargain, at F. Ellick's, No. 138 Wood street. war-tf

**Wheeler & Wilson's**
Rotary Hook Lock Stitch Sewing Machines are the best. W. Sumner & Co., 27 Fifth street.

## The Daily Commercial

### GENERAL GEARY'S MAJORITY IN THE STATE.

We have received no additional official returns since Monday, when we published the official majorities in fifty-two counties. The correction of the majority in this county increases our estimate of Gen. GEARY's majority in the State to 16,637.

### IOWA.

The Republican majorities in Iowa for Congress, estimated upon the basis of the latest returns, are about as follows: First District, 6,000; Second, 3,000; Third, 3,000; Fourth, 6,000; Fifth, 3,000; Sixth, 3,000. As far as heard from, only one county in the State gave a Copperhead majority, namely, Decatur county, which they carried by *fifteen* majority!

### Important to Distillers.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue on Saturday issued the following circular concerning the connection of stills with receiving cisterns:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, October 11, 1866.

Information has been received at this office that officers of internal revenue in various parts of the country are permitting distillers to continue, under the new law, the old practice of separating the low and high wines, by allowing them to run into separate, open tubs placed near the outlet of the still or worm. It is understood that the almost universal custom in grain distilleries has been to place near the outlet of the worm two open tubs, into one of which the high wines are conveyed, and into the other the low wines—the former connected by pipes with the highwine cistern, and the latter with the still or doubler.

This arrangement is not consistent with the terms of the act of July 13, 1866. Section 31 (par. 125) of that act provides that all the spirits distilled during each day, of twenty-four hours, shall be conveyed on that day into one of the receiving cisterns prepared for that purpose, and that such cistern shall be connected with the outlet of the still by suitable pipes or other apparatus, so constructed as always to be exposed to the view of the inspector.

This language clearly prohibits the use of open tubs for separating low and high wines. The outlet of the still or worm must be connected with the cistern by pipes or other apparatus exposed to the view of the inspector. Open tubs are not "pipes or other apparatus" contemplated by law. The intention of the law, as is well known, is to cut off the opportunities for the commission of fraud heretofore existing. To this end the design was to keep the spirits, as it were, under close guard, continuously, from the worm to the bonded warehouse, by the use of a pipe connecting the worm with the cistern, by having the cistern in a safe room under the lock and seal of the inspector, and by having the spirits, under the immediate inspection of that officer, drawn off into casks or packages, which, after being duly guaged, proved and marked, he is to see removed into the bonded warehouse, which, again, is under his lock and key.

Now, to permit the spirits to be run from the worm into open tubs, for the ostensible purpose of separating the low from the high wines, would be to frustrate the grand object of the law, and render all other safeguards provided by law wholly nugatory.

Consequently, distillers must in all cases be required to connect the still or worm with the receiving cistern by pipes or other apparatus, which must be so constructed as to convey the spirits directly to the cistern.

As it is necessary for the interest of the distiller to prevent the low wines from running into the high wine cistern and as the use of the open tubs for this purpose cannot be allowed, it becomes necessary to adopt some arrangement by which this can be done.

It is deemed entirely feasible to separate the low from the high wines by the use of a glass vessel, which shall be connected with and made a part of the pipes or apparatus connecting the outlet of the still with the receiving cistern. The precise form of this apparatus for separating the low and high wines is not now prescribed, but distillers must be immediately notified that some such arrangement must be adopted and put in use by the 15th day of November next. Any distillery which, after that date, shall be found without such apparatus, must be closed up and proceeded against according to law.

THOMAS HARLAND,
Acting Commissioner.

### The Kentucky Regulators—Outrages on Freedmen.

Brevet Major General Jeff. C. Davis, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, State of Kentucky, in his report to the Commissioner, dated October 8th, gives an account of the outrage committed by a lawless organization lately sprung into existence in that State, known by the name of the Regulators. He states that there were sixty-six cases of violence towards the colored population reported during the month of August, for which only eight arrests were made, and these outrages were generally robbing and whipping negroes, and were usually perpetrated at night by white men in disguise, and styling themselves, "The Regulators." The very small number arrested is owing, first, to the inability of the sufferers to identify by name under oath the persons who committed the crimes; and second, the want of cavalry troops to make arrests, the Regulators being generally mounted and well armed. In none of these cases has there been any action reported of the State civil authorities arresting and punishing the offenders. Of the eight men arrested one was released on account of informality of evidence, and one on a writ of habeas corpus before being delivered to the General's headquarters. He was turned over to the United States Marshal for trial before the United States Circuit Court for this district in the latter part of August last. Reliable information was received at the office of the Chief Department of the Bureau, that over one hundred negroes were forced by the Regulators to leave their homes in Gallatin county, and go to Indiana for safety. Five of the Gallatin county Regulators have been identified and arrested, and the same action will be taken with the rest as soon as proper evidence of identity can be obtained.

### Mr. Forney on Impeaching the President.

In a Washington letter Mr. Forney says: Three short days ago he attempted to feel the popular pulse in regard to his favorite revolutionary programme. The instant and terrible repudiation, even of the hint of that outrage, extorted from him an equally instant denial of what he has so long been plotting. The only way for him to avoid impeachment is to remove the cause for impeachment. It is, I repeat, the most childish folly to suppose that the great American people fear to exercise their rights under the Constitution against a faithless, insane or tyrannical Executive; and he will realize this fact sooner than any other if he attempts to defy or take issue with them. It remains with Andrew Johnson, between now and the short session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, to decide whether or not the representatives of the American people shall arraign him for impeachment according to the forms of the National Constitution.

THE CABLE.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company are inclined to make hay while their sun shines, and have just announced that they propose to increase their nominal capital to £5,000,000 from £2,000,000, at which it now stands. No adequate reason for this increase is given, and one does not see at once why it is wanted. If they can earn £2,000 a day, as their sanguine members anticipate even at the reduced prices, they will be able, one would think, to find any extra capital they may want out of income, after paying splendid dividends. The hankering after the handling of these huge sums is the fatal complaint of all our great company men, and the international enterprise falls into the regular groove.

Hon. John Forsyth, writing from New York to the Mobile *Register*, says of a portion of Southern Pennsylvania, over which he has recently traveled:—"You ride over a country dotted with farms, and are surprised at the lack of laborers, and wonder who does all this work? Capital and science have supplied the places of our large gangs of negroes, and the work goes on as if by magic. Thus Pennsylvania, with her three millions of population, enjoys productions equal to the labor of six millions. The same processes would make the South a garden of fruitfulness, the abode of a great population and the seat of power."

AMERICAN GUNS AND CANNON FOR EUROPE.—The Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., have received an order for the manufacture of a thousand needle guns conforming in all respects to the famous needle gun of Prussia. The company have also an order for the production of one hundred revolving cannon, at a cost of $100,000.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD ON THE POTOMAC.—Gold has recently been discovered on both the Maryland and Virginia sides of the Potomac, just above Georgetown. Several companies have already been formed, or are now organizing, to develop the territory. The indications extend for about six miles on either side of the river.

A TAKING novelty is colored starch. It is made in pink, buff, mauve, blue and a delicate green. Any muslin starched by the new preparation is completely colored, but it washes out, and the garment that was pink to-day may be green to-morrow and buff afterwards.

THE Albany *Journal* says: "We have learned facts which induce us to believe that the Philadelphia canard was put forth by the friends of President Johnson, and with a view to feeling the temper of the public pulse."

## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

## THE CAPITAL.

### The Departmental Reports.

### Surmises About President's Message.

### Important Bounty Decision.

### What Soldiers' Widows Can Receive Bounty.

### The Eight Hour Law in the Government Printing Office.

### The Union Pacific Railway Bonds.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 16, 1866.

**The Departmental Reports.**

The annual reports of the Navy, Interior and Postoffice are so near completed that they will be delivered to the Government printer on the first of November, and be ready to be delivered in printed volumes to Congress on the day the President's message is sent in. The reports of the Treasury and War Departments are in course of preparation, but are necessarily not so far advanced as those named.

**The President's Message.**

The statement persistently published in one of the New York papers for a few days past, that the President has already commenced to prepare his annual message, and has decided to recommend the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, is so far the sheerest guess work, having no greater foundation than the *Ledger* hoax. The scarcity of legitimate news here has caused the manufacture of such stories.

**Cabinet Meeting.**

The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the members, and was in session till a late hour. Apart from the meeting nothing of special interest transpired, and the absence of visitors gave to the White House a very quiet appearance.

**Important to Soldiers' Widows.**

In cases where the additional bounty provided by the act of July 28, 1866, is claimed by the widow of a deceased soldier, she having remarried, it has been decided by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, that if the remarriage took place before the passage of the act, she is not entitled to receive it. If remarried after the passage of the act, then the widow would be entitled to the bounty.

**The Eight Hour Law.**

The workmen in the government printing office have at last succeeded in getting eight hours fixed for a day's labor. This time was acquiesced in by the Superintendant and the Treasury Department, which pays the salaries.

**Appointments.**

Colonel John S. Williams, formerly of the Sixty-third Indiana Volunteers, has been appointed Collector of the Eighth Indiana District, and John Ritchie to be Assessor of the First Illinois District.

**Bonds Received.**

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have received bonds from the Secretary of the Treasury to the amount of five hundred and sixty thousand dollars for the second section of the road, from the two hundred and fortieth mile post west from the internal point on the Missouri river, near Omaha, to the two hundred and fourth mile post, the distance being thirty-five miles, at sixteen thousand dollars per mile.

**Bonds Issued.**

The Union Pacific Company, Eastern Division, have made application for bonds for twenty-five miles from the 105th mile-post, which, including the Leavenworth branch, completes one hundred and sixty miles of this road. Bonds were issued by the Secretary to-day.

WASHINGTON, October 16, 1866.

DEFEAT OF ESCOBEDO DOUBTED.

The news of the defeat of General Escobedo by Mejia is not believed here. The last dates from the City of Mexico received in this city are up to the 30th ult. General Mejia was then about starting from Mexico for San Luis Potosi. It is utterly impossible that, in fifteen days, he could have marched from the City of Mexico to Monterey, a distance of nearly eight hundred miles, and have captured that city, and the news of it have been received at Matamoras. There is no reason to doubt the authenticity of M. Eloine's letter to Maximilian, published in Monday's papers. The original of it, with other papers of minor importance, but proving its authenticity, were received in this city a few days ago, and shown to several members of the Diplomatic Corps. On the 10th inst., they were filed in the State Department, and are now there.

APPOINTMENT.

George S. Hilliard has been appointed to the United States District Attorneyship, at Boston.

TRAVEL RESUMED.

The railroad and river communication between Washington and Richmond, by way of Acquia creek, which was interrupted by the late rains, has been resumed.

LAW CLERK APPOINTED.

J. M. Binckley, formerly connected with the editorial department of the *National Intelligencer*, has been appointed Law Clerk of the Attorney General's Office, under an act of the late session of Congress.

TAX SALES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The United States District Tax Commissioner will sell to the highest bidder the following Government property, situated on the Island of Port Royal, Ladres, St. Helena, Booza, and Perry. The sales will commence as follows:

November 1st, forty-four lots and houses in the town of Beaufort. November 5th, nearly 3,000 lots in the newly laid out city of Port Royal, at the Southwest end of St. Helena Island. December 3d, thirty-three school farms, all improved, and containing, in the aggregate, 6,000 acres. These sales are to be made under the Act of July 16th, 1866, which provides that the school farms in the parish of St. Helena, South Carolina, shall be sold, subject to any leases of the same, on or before January 14, 1867, at not less than ten dollars per acre, and the lots in the city of Port Royal, and the lots and houses in the town of Beaufort, which have been bid in by the United States at tax sales, shall be sold at public auction, and the proceeds of said sales, after paying the expenses of the surveys and sales, shall be invested in United States bonds, the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of schools, without distinction of race or color, on the islands in the parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke.

THE ADDITIONAL BOUNTY.

In cases where the additional bounty provided by the act of July 28th, 1866, is claimed by the widow of a deceased soldier, she having remarried, it has been decided by the second Comptroller of the Treasury, that if the remarriage took place before the passage of the act, she is entitled to receive it; if remarried after the passage of the act, then the widow would not be entitled to the bounty.

NO FENIAN PRISONERS.

Mr. Adams, our Minister to London, in a dispatch of the 29th ult., states that there was then no case before that legation of an American, proved to be such, being in custody in Ireland on suspicion of being concerned in Fenian plots or movements, those so situated having been released.

OIL WELL TORPEDOES.

On a final appeal to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, before Judge Carter, the the case of E. A. L. Roberts and others, in interference on a claim for the use of torpedoes for increasing the productiveness of oil wells, a decision has been rendered in favor of Roberts.

THE AX.

The following appointments of Internal Revenue officers were made to-day: Augustus W. Marcross, Assessor for the First District of Louisiana; Julius Ensmaer, Assessor for the Third District of Louisiana. Postmasters—Ezra Read, Terre Haute, Ind., vice E. B. Allen, declined; Edward Hicks, Green Bay, Wis., vice Whitney, removed.

## A FENIAN SCARE.

### Military at Toronto Under Arms All Night—Visit to the Fenian Prisoners.

NEW YORK, October 16.—The *Herald's* Toronto dispatch of yesterday says: A large amount of military stores arrived here to-night, consisting of heavy artillery, wagons and ammunition. All is quiet at Fort Erie to-day. The military have been under arms all night, and special police have been sworn in.

Through the courtesy of Sheriff Jarvis, I was admitted to the old county jail to see the Fenian prisoners to-day. During my conversation with them, I learned that they were very comfortable, but complained about their food, which consisted of one pound of bread and a pint of water for breakfast; at noon, half pound of bread and half a pint of pea soup, and at night, plenty of corn meal, mush and salt. The Rev. Mr. Lumsden, the Episcopalian clergyman, feels confident of being acquitted, while the Rev. Jno. McMahon does not express any opinion on the subject. A gentleman left this city on Friday, for Buffalo, to raise funds to defend the Fenians. He reports that there is little sympathy felt in Buffalo for the prisoners.

BUFFALO, October 16.—The *Commercial* of this city has intelligence that the Fenians had organized an attempt to cross Niagara river at Lewiston last Saturday afternoon, to burn the village of Queenstown, and blow up Brock's monument, but were prevented by information that the Canadians were ready to receive them. The whole thing is doubtless a canard.

### From New Orleans—Emigration of Freedmen.

NEW ORLEANS, October 16.—Departed, steamer Missouri, New York; arrived, ship Wallace, New York.

A circular from the State Department advises the Governor that schemes are on foot to induce the freedmen to emigrate to foreign countries, especially to Peru, and suggests that any and every legal and moral means be used towards preventing the freedmen from being imposed upon.

### The Great Fire in Quebec.

QUEBEC, C. E., October 16.—At a public meeting called to devise means for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire, $15,000 were subscribed. A treasurer was appointed to receive further contributions. The number of lives lost is now known to be six. The number of houses burnt is found to be even larger than previous estimates and numbers 2,500. Nearly 20,000 people are without shelter. The skating rink, drill sheds, Marine Hospital, Jacques Cartier Hall and Lower Town market are filled with people. The weather is very favorable.

## FROM EUROPE.

### Arrival of Steamer Scotia.

### Peace Between Austria and Italy.

### Principal Conditions of the Treaty.

### The Insurrection in Candia.

### Greeks Defeat the Turco-Egyptians.

### FEARFUL FAMINE IN INDIA.

NEW YORK, October 16.—The steamer Scotia has arrived. She brings Queenstown dates to the 7th.

Hon. John Van Buren died on board on the 11th, two days before the steamer arrived at this port.

A Florence dispatch says: The following are the principal conditions of the treaty of peace between Austria and Italy: The frontier to be added to Italy, are those which constitute the administration front of Venetia, while under Austrian dominion. The amount of the debt assumed by Italy, is 35,000,000 florins, payable in eleven instalments in twenty-three months. The Monte Lombardo Venetia is transferred to Italy, with its actual assets and liabilities. Its assets are three millions five hundred thousand, and its liabilities sixty-three millions florins. Until further arrangement, the revenues of the two net works of railways North and South of the Alps, will be allowed to accumulate, in order to calculate the gross revenue which should serve as a basis for the valuation of the kilometric guarantee. Measures are to be taken to separate the networks of railways and complete the unfinished portion. The Venetians residing in Austria are to have the right of preserving their Austrian nationality. All objects of art, as well as the archives belonging to Venetia, will be restored. The iron crown of Lombardy will also be given up to Italy. The treaties which formerly subsisted between Austria and Sardinia will again come into force for the year, during which period fresh arrangements can be concluded. Private property belonging to the Italian princes which has been sequestered by the Italian government is to be restored, with the reservation of the rights of the State to one-third. A complete amnesty will be accorded by both Austria and Italy to all persons condemned for political offenses, to deserters from either army, and to persons compromised by their political conduct. It is said that 20,000 Schleswigers in a day and a half signed a petition for the restoration of Northern Schleswig to Denmark.

An Athens dispatch of September 29th, says: The French Minister, Moustier, warned the Greek Government that France would break off diplomatic relations with Greece, if the latter did not observe the strictest neutrality during the present insurrection in Candia. The Cretan National Assembly had called upon the Greek nation to take part in the insurrection. The English and French Consuls in Candia are opposed to the movement.

A Corfu dispatch, October 2d, says: On the 22d ult., 20,000 Turco-Egyptian troops attacked the Greek camp, extending from Malisia to Kermia. The Greeks repulsed every onslaught. The following day the battle was resumed, when the Greeks, who had received reinforcements of 2,000, totally defeated the imperial troops. The latter are said to have lost 3,000 prisoners. The remainder of the Egyptians escaped on board the Turkish squadron, near Malisia. The Turkish troops have been again reinforced by the arrival of 8,000 Egyptians, seven Turkish battalions, and a considerable force of artillery.

The famine in India continues, and is of the most fearful character.

### DEATH OF JOHN VAN BUREN.

NEW YORK, October 16.—The *Commercial* says of the death of Mr. Van Buren: He was returning from a tour in Scotland, whither he had been for the benefit of his health, which for some time past had been visibly declining. During his tour he caught a severe cold, which caused inflammation of the kidneys, and when he came on board the Scotia he was very ill. He at once retired to his state room, where he remained till Wednesday morning, when he got up and walked about the deck, contrary to the advice of his medical advisers. On retiring to his state room, Mr. Van Buren was seized with acute inflammation of the kidneys, and his suffering was intense. During this time he talked incessantly, but incoherently, chiefly on political affairs. On Saturday morning he commenced to sink visibly, and his daughter and niece, with Captain Judkins of the Scotia, were summoned to his state room. They, with Drs. Brice and Craine, remained with him nearly the whole day, and about eleven P. M., when the vessel was off Cape Race, Mr. Van Buren expired. A coffin was at once made for the body, and it was placed in one of the ship's boats, where it now remains. The arrangement for the funeral will be published hereafter.

### Important Political Movement in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, MD., October 16.—Petitions are being circulated here, and extensively signed by those opposed to the present city Government, calling on Governor Swann to remove the police commissioners on the charge of official misconduct. The matter excites much comment. The law gives the Governor the power to remove during the recess of the Legislature, and also to fill vacancies. The friends of the Commissioners maintain, however, that this cannot be done except by trial and conviction before the Superior Court, while those who petition for the removal claim that the Governor can at once set the whole board aside and appoint a new one. As the Police Board have the appointment of Judges for the approaching State election, the importance of the question may be readily understood.

### Cholera in Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 16.—Only thirty-two cases of cholera and eight deaths are reported to-day.

### LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Ohio State Fair commenced at Dayton yesterday under most favorable auspices. The display of cattle embraces the best herds from Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, and is the best ever made in the State. The Sheep department is represented by all the principal breeders in the West, with a good sprinkling from Vermont. The implement and machine department covers over five acres. The entire arrangements are most satisfactory, and every department is superior to any previous exhibition.

A New York dispatch of yesterday says: One fresh case of cholera was reported in this city yesterday. Burial permits for two cholera dead were issued. The mortuary report for last week showed a total of 429 deaths, of which only thirteen were from cholera. At the lower quarantine the cholera was on the increase.

The *Herald's* Buenos Ayres correspondence, covering dates from the allied army in Paraguay to August 24th, represents the allies as preparing to advance. A junction of Baron Parto Allegra's army with the main body had been effected; horses and other material had been forwarded, but the allies still wanted men, and had not progressed favorably in their attempts upon Fort Curapaiti, one of the outposts of Fort Humaiti and the Paraguayan capital. The prospects of the allies generally looked bad.

A *Herald* Toronto dispatch says: A full Cabinet meeting is called for at Ottowa, to-morrow to consider what the position of Canada would be if President Johnson made a demand on England to settle the Alabama claims.

On Tuesday next the yachts Vesta, owned by Mr. Pierre Lorillard, and Halcyon, belonging to Mr. John Hubbard, will test their sailing qualities over the course from Sand's Point to the New London Light Ship, and back to the place of starting. The latter is to be allowed time for the discrepancy in size according to the rules of the New York Yacht Club. Another race will take place on the 30th instant, between the Vesta and the new yacht L. Hirandelier, owned by Mr. Bradford. They will start from Sandy Hook and sail twenty miles to windward and back.

A *Herald's* Washington special says: The rumor that the President had written to Southern Governors advising them to convene their Legislatures and recommend the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, is undoubtedly incorrect, as no positive indications have yet been exhibited tending to show that the President will swerve from his purpose—not to be a party to the granting of universal suffrage in any shape.

Horace Greeley has been nominated for Congress by the Union Republicans of the Fourth District, New York, now represented by Morgan Jones, Democrat.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Cooper Institute, New York, on Monday night, to ratify the Union nominations. It was addressed by Hannibal Hamlin, Senator Wilson and others. The addresses strongly favored the right of Congress to prescribe terms and conditions for the Southern States, and deprecated the action of President Johnson as making more complex the difficulties which attend their admission on a sure and permanent foundation of peace and harmony.

The *Chronicle's* Washington special says: General Beauregard, it is discovered, did not succeed in reaching the President, but before his departure to-day, General Grant assured his quondam antagonist that he would apply himself to procuring his personal effects from the hands of the War Department. This personal property was seized at the time of the fall of Greensboro, and while in transitu for Georgia. Beauregard has left for New Orleans.

Henry Ward Beecher spoke Monday evening at the Brooklyn Academy, announcing his continued adherence to the Republican party as the true guardian of the interests of the Government. He urged the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, and expressed his belief that the great majority of the South were in favor of right and justice to the negro.

A Washington special says: The timber of the President's message is already being prepared and some of its proportions shaped. The superstructure will not, however, be completed until the November election shall have decidedly expressed the tone of the people of New York.

There is some interest manifested in regard to the concentration of troops at Washington, but all excitement will be allayed when the pacific policy of the Administration is announced.

A *Tribune* Washington dispatch says: Rumor states that a certain New York city politician who figured conspicuously in the Philadelphia Convention, left town last Friday morning with about twenty thousand dollars, which was obtained under queer circumstances, and the National Bank of the Metropolis, of this city, is reported as the victim. The Cashier of this Bank is a large stockholder in a National Bank at Memphis, Tennessee, and had deposited here some $115,000 belonging to that institution which, when called for, produced a sensation. The matter was, after considerable delay, arranged by the payment of $75,000 in cash, and notes for the balance, of about $40,000. These are now said to be over due, and between the two trials rumor says this Washington bank will be seriously crippled. The Cashier is to leave for New York to-morrow.

## LOSS OF THE EVENING STAR.

### Further Account of the Calamity.

### Thrilling Details.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. H. HARRIS.

The mail steamship Evening Star, Captain Knapp, sailed from New York September 29th, at three o'clock P. M. On the morning of the 2d of October it began to blow pretty hard, and continued to increase gradually until the morning of the 3d, when it blew a perfect hurricane. At this time we were one hundred and eighty miles east of Tybee Islands. After weathering the storm for fourteen hours she foundered at daylight on the morning of the 3d, with two hundred and seventy-five souls on board, only sixteen of whom were saved. I will endeavor to relate the details of the calamity as far as I can of my own knowledge. About five o'clock on the morning of the 2d it began to blow very hard. I stood in the doorway of what was called the "social hall," which is a little saloon at the head of the stairway leading to the main saloon. This saloon was filled with ladies at this time. At six o'clock the vessel commenced to ship such heavy seas that the floor of the vessel was covered with water, and made it very disagreeable for the ladies to remain there. I went down into the dining room and laid down, but found that the water had come in through the deck and wet all the cushions. She was then leaking over all the deck. At 11:30 o'clock all hands were called on deck to bail water out of the engine room, the seas having washed down over the vessel and into the room. A party of men went forward and succeeded in getting the water all out of there. A break was then discovered in the pantry or steward's room, and all hands went to bailing there. At the same time she broke away her bulwarks on her starboard side. The damage here was speedily repaired, in a manner sufficiently strong to keep out the water for the time. At 12 o'clock the vessel became unmanageable, from losing the use of the rudder. At 2 o'clock we commenced cutting a hole in the deck for the purpose of baling the water out of the hold. We took out sufficient freight to enable us to look in, but found but a few inches of water. However, by the time we were ready to bail it had gained considerably in depth. We all set to work bailing, and worked as long as we could, the women laboring as hard as the men. They could pass the empty buckets, while the men carried the full ones. They worked quietly in all that terrible storm without a murmur. We had some trouble with the Frenchmen of the Opera Troupe, in consequence of their not being able to understand English. However, they did their best, and worked willingly when they understood what to do. At 2 o'clock the men were all tired out with hard work, and, as the water continued to gain upon us, we gave up all as lost. The water at this time was six feet deep in the hold, and the ship was rolling about in the tempest like a log, the waves breaking over her in quick succession. However, all was done that could be done, and as darkness came on, most of the passengers went below. At four o'clock next morning I went on deck, and the sight that there met my gaze can never be erased from my memory. At daylight on looking around, I found the ship, sure enough, a total wreck, and the sight one to make the stoutest heart quail. The whole of the paddle boxes had been carried away and nothing but the fans were left. The pilot house was gone, and the guards also. The sea was running mountains high, the spray blowing about like rain, and the wind rushing through the rigging and about the dismantled ship. The hurricane was now at its height. I forgot to say that the engine stopped working at two o'clock in the morning in consequence of the breaking of the steampipe, and the fires being put out. The donkey engine was, therefore, useless. At daylight the Captain told the women that nothing more could be done, and that if any of them wanted to get into the boats they could do so. He then went away, and I did not see him again. Mr. Allen, the purser, then came with the ladies out of the cabin. All those who could get life-preservers had them, and they were very few. He placed them in a boat, but she no sooner touched the water than she capsized, and all were washed away. The ship all this time was filling fast; I stood by some hatches, intending to hold on to them with several women, when we shipped a heavy sea forward of the wheelhouse on the starboard side and went down. In an instant the sea swept me clear of the deck, and carried me down some twenty five feet I thought. When I came to the surface I found myself in the midst of the wreck of the vessel, surrounded by floating spars and drift wood. Men and women were floating all about, clinging to anything they could lay hold of. All such as for aid were drowned by the fury of the hurricane. I secured a piece of the wreck with which to support myself, but I had to abandon this owing to the danger I was in of being struck by pieces of the flying wreck, which were being hurled about in all directions by the wind and the waves. I then got hold of a piece of the fragments of the saloon, upon which I pulled myself, and was thrown off again and again by the violence of the waves, in each new effort to regain my position, lacerating my hands and limbs on the nails and splinters in the pieces of wreck. In this way I clung to it for two or three hours. While drifting about in this way I could see the whole of the wreck as it lay before me. I saw the hurricane deck, two hundred feet long, crowded with human beings, herded together. Some of these were standing, and some sitting, all helpless and despairing. I now drifted near a life boat, keel up, for which I abandoned my piece of wreck and swam. Others were clinging to it, whom I assisted to right it. When I succeeded in getting in with the others, I recognized the Purser, Mr. Allen. There were now ten of us, but after this we were frequently upset, each time losing one or more of our number, again adding to them by picking up others. Helpless to manage the boat, which was filled with water and drifting at the mercy of the sea, we passed and repassed the wreck during the day. Towards evening we lost sight of it. We had now been sitting on the water all day long, and when night came on we began to feel the want of food and water, but we had neither. Just after dark I picked up a turnip, of which we each took a bite, and this was all we ate during the day. We were now so dry that some drank sea water, which made them very flighty, while others drank their own urine, which answered better. The morning of the fourth was very fine, so we determined to get the water out of our boat. At daylight we came up to one of the wrecked, who was floating on a piece of the cabin, and had an oar with which to guide his craft. We got alongside and put some of the men on it, after which we upset our boat, thus getting the water out of it. We then got in again, and felt comparatively comfortable, but still suffering for the want of food and water. We then rigged two masts out of pieces of the wreck, and made sails out of the covering of the life preservers. We then headed east north-east. At 8 o'clock we fell in with the third mate, with nine men in another life-boat, who gave each of us a handful of crackers; but, unfortunately, our throats were so parched with the long thirst, and by drinking sea water, we were unable to swallow this food. The two boats then parted company, we taking a more northerly direction than the other. At 5 o'clock, on the 5th, we fell in with the Norwegian bark Fleetwing, from Balize, Honduras, for Liverpool, who took us on board. Here we remained thirty-three hours. On the 6th spoke schooner J. Waring, Captain Frank Smith, from New York for Apalachicola, Florida. This vessel having suffered in the gale and got crippled, she put into Savannah for repairs. While we were on board the Waring the Captain and crew did all in their power to relieve all our wants, even at their own discomfort. While we were floating in the life-boat a young woman about eighteen years of age, caught hold with us and clung on for several hours. She held on while we were capsized three times, but growing weaker. At last we were turned over again, and she was lost. We all got very much exhausted, and could scarcely hold on to the boat; Mr. Allen became very weak, and would have been lost but for assistance given him. We were all bruised more or less, and the salt water made our wounds very painful.

Captain Knapp did his duty faithfully and manfully throughout, doing all in his power to save his ship, and when he found there was no hope, contributed much to preserving order among the passengers and crew. He floated for some time, but while clinging to one of the life-boats he was struck on the head with a piece of timber and killed. On our arrival at Savannah, the purser, Mr. Allen, did everything that was in his power to make us comfortable. We had lost everything, and even the clothes we had on were ruined by our long exposure in the water. New suits were given us, and passage to New York secured for us on the propeller Virgo. On board this latter vessel we received every attention from the officers. We were all very much sunburned while in the open boat, and during our passage home the skin has peeled off our faces and hands. I am still lame and sore, but will be all right in a few days. One of the passengers on the Evening Star was Capt. Joseph P. Robinson, of Boston, a brave and gallant man. He was one of the coolest men on board the wreck, and labored manfully to save the ship and to calm the fears of the women and frightened men. He struggled hard for his life, but was struck by a piece of the floating wreck and went down. The women on board the ship behaved nobly during the terrible scenes of the tempest, yielding a ready compliance to all orders given them. There were about forty prostitutes on board the ship, but they had behaved with great propriety from the first. There were but two or three exceptions to this, and they were not particularly bad. Most of the women had been obliged to remain in their rooms or in the saloons, previous to the storm, owing to the rough weather. Many of them were sea sick, as, indeed, were many of the men. One of the prostitutes, who was the proprietress of an elegant house of ill-fame in New Orleans, had a beautiful pair of ponies on board and a fine new carriage. They were all anxious to work when danger appeared, and some of them did good service.

### Climatic Changes in Russia.

All changes are sudden and complete in Russia. Summer goes in a day, and winter comes. One may cross a river in a boat at night, and walk back on the ice in the morning. Doors and windows stand wide open in summer for a breath of cool air, but in the winter the cool air is barred out with double windows, triple doors and heated stoves. So in regard to clothing; thin linen summer habiliments are thrown aside in a day and the reign of furs begins. Wheels are upon all carriages of every sort one day; snow comes during the night, and the wheels all vanish; in the morning nothing is seen but sledges. The transitions from class to class are of the same character. One class is of gentlemen and barons; the next step is to moushicks, peasant serfs who live on black bread and salt, seasoned with sour cabbage and garlic; and who are covered with a dirty sheepskin instead of being clothed in ermine, sables and fine linen. Cronstadt is reached from Petersburg by steamers, in one week; in the next, the traveler rides over the same water with three horses before him. The people will leave a hot bath and plunge into a hole made in the ice; they leave a room heated to seventy or eighty degrees, and follow a funeral for six miles, with no covering on their heads, in a frost twenty-five degrees below zero; they will fast seven weeks on cabbage and garlic, and then guzzle themselves in a few hours into the hospital, take cholera, and die. Diseases are generally swift and fatal—to-day well, to-morrow dead. More than two-thirds of the cholera cases die. Women are interesting, plump and marriageable at fourteen; they are shriveled at thirty.

A couple representing themselves to be newly married, and in bridal costume, stopped at one of the New Lisbon hotels during the Fair, to spend a few days on their wedding tour. The groom borrowed seventeen dollars from an accommodating gentleman and disappeared. The deserted bride—without money, without friends, a victim of deception—wept tears which drew a handsome contribution out of the pockets of the boarders. She then disappeared. It is believed now that it was a concerted trick between the two, who have rejoined each other, and are ready to receive any amount again in the way of a loan or contribution from confiding landlords and generous guests.

☞ An order has been issued by the War Department, assigning Gen. Emery to the command of the troops garrisoning Washington.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### BY THE MAILS.

### England and the United States.

### Important Speech by Lord Stanley.

On Monday night, October 1, a grand banquet, under the auspices of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, was given at Liverpool, to the layers of the Atlantic Cables. About 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner. Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, M. P., President of the Board of Trade, presided. Mr. Rawlins (President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce) proposed "Her Majesty's Ministers," to which Lord Stanley, M. P., (who was received with loud cheers,) replied. He said: Gentlemen, your Chairman has proposed, and you have very kindly drank the health of Her Majesty's Ministers, and as one of those at present holding that honorable post I have great pleasure in returning thanks. I assure you that in so doing I do not in the slightest degree misconceive the character of the compliment which you have paid us. It is one wholly detached from politics. You simply give us credit—as I for my part should have been ready to give credit to any of those who have preceded us in power—for endeavoring honestly, according to such lights as we may possess, to do that which seems to us best in the interest of the country. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, it is often objected, and not without some show of reason, to our system of Parliamentary government, that it produces changes of hands inconveniently often, and displaces men, irrespective of merit or demerit, from offices which, perhaps, at the very time when they quit them they are most competent to fill. [Hear, hear.] Undoubtedly these reasons are not without weight; but there are counter-balancing considerations which ought not to be lost sight of. These very changes keep up a spirit of healthy rivalry and competition, and they diffuse official experience among the members of both Houses, and thus strengthen what I may call the reserve force of working statesmen. ["Hear, hear" and cheers.] They diffuse what, to my mind, is often more important than official experience—a sense of responsibility for Parliamentary criticism. [Hear, hear.] There is no more effective check on reckless and capricious censure than when a man has to ask himself, before he speaks of the conduct of a political opponent, "Suppose I were on the Treasury Bench and had to decide this matter, could I take any other course?" [Hear.] Then, again, the demands of public life, at least in the House of Commons, are in the present day so severe, and the wear and tear, mental and bodily, is so great, that even the strongest and most energetic of our statesmen are the better for those compulsory positions of comparative rest which the opposition benches afford. [Hear, hear.] In my own name, and that of my colleagues, I thank you for your reception of us; and now, if you permit me, I will at once, though by an abrupt transition, pass on to the toast which has been intrusted to my care. That toast is "England and America United." [Loud cheers.] These words may be taken either as the expression of a hope, or as the assertion of a fact. Physically, the thing is done. England and America are united by a enterprise to which I shall leave my friend the Chairman to speak in detail, but of which I cannot refrain from saying it appears to me the most marvelous triumph of mind over matter—of man over nature—that the annals of science have as yet recorded; [applause] and while England and America retain their engineering and naval pre-eminence among the nations of the world, I venture to predict that the names of those who have been the workers in the great undertaking—the names of Canning, of Glass, of Anderson—will be honorably remembered, not only on this, but on the other side of the Atlantic. [Loud cheers.] Now, what will be the effects of this new state of things—of this instantaneous communication between the Old World and the New—a communication which will in a few years extend over the whole of the civilized globe? So far as our colonies are concerned much is obvious. In all matters, civil or military, in which the home Government ought to interfere, it can do so with infinitely more effect, because in critical times instructions founded on information a fortnight or a month old can be of very little practical value. So, again, in matters of trade I suppose that the saving of labor will be considerable, and that some forms, at least, of speculation will be in some degree checked when certainty is substituted for conjecture; [hear, hear,] but to us in this country, and in the present case, the diplomatic aspect of the question is the most important. We are going to bring the people of England and of the United States into a far closer connection with one another than has ever existed before. That is, in my mind, a great gain. Some one has stated that the opinion of foreign nations is an anticipation of the judgment of posterity; but, without adopting that phrase absolutely, it is undoubtedly true that lookers-on, not personally affected by the results of what is being done, yet feeling in them a warm interest, are thought to be able to judge better of what is passing than those who are in the thick of the fray. ["Hear, hear," and cheers.] I think, then, that England and America are both in a position to gain, mutually fair, temperate criticism of one another's proceedings. They have no opposite interests; united they are a match for the world, while a quarrel between them would be a fearful injury not only to themselves, but to the best interests of mankind. [Cheers.] The more they really know of one another the better. But there is something to be said on the other side, and I should not be doing my duty here if I did not say it—there may be criticism which is hasty, partial, passionate. Persons on both sides of the water we have had a little too much of that. ["Hear," and cheers.] But it does not result from hostility; on the contrary, it it did not sound paradoxical to say so, I should say that it arises quite as much from an anxious desire which both nations feel that the credit of those representative institutions which are common to both should be duly maintained. [Hear.] I do not suppose that such criticism as I have spoken of can ever wholly cease, for I have sometimes thought that England and the United States are like two persons related by family ties, both interested for the credit of their common family, both of whom would be sorry should any real harm happen to the other; but not always agreeing in ideas, and not being of a different disposition, however friendly, now and then use the privilege of relationship to express an opinion of each other's affairs in a manner which, though it may be frank, is not always judicious and agreeable. ["Hear, hear," and cheers.] The lesson I draw from that is that now that we are going to be nearer neighbors we must learn to be sparing of such criticism ourselves, and not too sensitive or impatient when it is applied to us. [Hear.] We are bound to bear in mind that while a common language it brings, on the one hand, immense advantages, it has on the other entire responsibilities and some inconveniences. In private life, probably no man speaks of his friends in precisely the terms he would use were they face to face. Nations converse by newspapers, and every word which they say of one another is, by the necessity of the case, said also to one another. It is in the earnest hope that we may use our new privileges as befits us both. It is in the deep conviction that on the union of the two nations, more than on any other earthly thing, the future of civilization depends; and it is with the conviction also that whoever wilfully or ignorantly estranges them one from another is doing, on the whole, the very worst act a human being could commit. It is with these feelings that I now give you the toast, "England and America united." [Loud applause.]

### ENGLAND.

**The Alabama and Other Money Claims of the United States—An Advance Towards Settlement.**

LONDON, October 4, 1866.

The London *Times* of this morning has an article on the Alabama claims. In review of the subject it says: Let a joint commission be appointed, not to adjudicate upon the claims preferred against Great Britain by American shipowners, or to review the transactions connected with the equipment of the Alabama and her consorts, but to deliberate on the rights and duties of neutrals in time of war, as hitherto determined by international law or usage, and to devise, if possible, a set of rules which all maratime nations should be invited to adopt and to carry out by legislative measures. A commission of this kind should not be exclusively composed of British and American subjects, but should include eminent Continental jurists, and be invested with the amplest possible liberty of recommendation. If upon a perusal of their report her Majesty's government shall be of opinion that, under the circumstances, some reparation is due, either in international law or in international equity, to the United States in respect of the ravages of the Alabama, it will not be too late to make it, and no false pride should prevent England doing so with a good grace. If it be said that Lord Stanley cannot allow these claims to be reopened, even indirectly, without reflecting injuriously on the conduct of his predecessor, the answer is obvious. Mr. Adams' representation to Lord Russell was in the nature of a legal demand, and it was properly met by a legal demurrer. It was practically granted that British law had been violated in the equipment of the Alabama, and that the commercial marine of the United States had suffered grievous injury thereby; but the doubt was whether in the absence of culpable neglect on the part of the Government, there was any remedy against England. This Lord Russell denied, and we have yet to learn that he was wrong in his exposition of the law, while he was certainly right if the precedent of the Portugese claims on the United States is to be followed.

On the other hand, as every one knows, the Alabama would never have got to sea but for the most inopportune illness of the Queen's Advocate; and this consideration, though it may not clear the government from the alleged neglect, does in some degree affect the moral aspect of the case. The loss sustained by American commerce in consequence may be *damnum sine injuria*, and therefore no ground for legal action; and yet it may be a wise act of courtesy to waive the benefit of this plea. The time has come when such a concession is no longer open to misconstruction, and would be accepted by the United States as a spontaneous act of good will. At all events there can be nothing derogatory to the honor of England in offering to submit her neutrality laws, together with those of the United States, to revision by a mixed commission. No country has more to lose by a lax interpretation of these laws, and justice compels us to acknowledge that had the United States government connived at their invasion, the Fenian expedition might have inflicted much greater mischief on Canada. This will not be forgotten in Parliament if it should hereafter be called upon to sanction overtures which may lead to an amicable compromise of the Alabama claims.

### Impeaching the President.

The Cleveland *Leader*, one of the most radical journals in the country, takes issue with Gen. Butler on the question of impeaching the President. It lays down the following propositions and argues in their favor:

It is safe to lay down the rule that impeachment should never be a party measure, but always a national one. When it is attempted by a political party, and for party purposes, it must of necessity be unfair, partisan and corrupt. Such an impeachment could of course be successful only when the party prosecuting it had overwhelming majorities in both branches of Congress. In such a case, and where the judges were influenced by partisan motives, all chance of justice and fairness vanishes. Only when the question rises above party considerations and becomes a national necessity, can impeachment be prosecuted with safety to the Union.

THE Catholic priest in Lee, Massachusetts, publicly reprimanded one of his flock in church last Sunday, for being slack in paying his pew rent. The delinquent arose and "spoke out in meeting" in reply, whereupon the reverend father laid aside his temper and dignity, came down from the pulpit, and shook the offending member by the collar till he subsided into a respectful silence.

## SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

## BY THE CABLE.

### Latest Commercial News.

### United States Five-Twenties 68 1-4.

### COMMERCIAL.

**The London Money Market.**

LONDON, October 16.—The money market is steady. Consols for money 89¾. The following are the closing prices for American securities: Erie Railway, 49; Illinois Central, 78½; United States 5-20's, 68¼.

**Liverpool Markets.**

LIVERPOOL, October 16.—The market for cotton is quite active, sales to-day 20,000 bales; middling uplands are quoted at 15½d.

The weather is still unfavorable for crops, and the breadstuffs market tends upwards. Corn has advanced to 30s per quintal for mixed western.

## GREAT FIRE ON DENNIS RUN.

### Twenty-Five Wells Burned.

### Probable Loss of Life—Estimated Loss $75,000 to $100 000.

The Tidioute *Journal* of Friday, October 12th, says: About a quarter past one o'clock this afternoon, just as we were going to press, the alarm of fire was heard. On going to the scene we found that the tank belonging to the Dennis Run & New York Oil Company, on the Thompson Lease, Dennis Run, had burst, the oil running down the hill through No. 12 to No. 3, where it took fire and exploded with a loud noise. We have not room for particulars now, suffice it that, as we write, the fire is yet burning, although apparently under control, and that most of the wells mentioned below are completely destroyed—others partially so:

Thompson, Haines, Ellerton, Barker, Crabbe & Hamlin, P. Shugart, Dingman, Gilbert, Hart, Ryan, Rising Sun, Slocum, Kearney, Onondaga, 1st and 2d, Keep, Storrow, Premium, 1st and 2d, Porter, Puroleum, 1st and 2d, Lake Erie, Clark, McNair, Strong, Henderson, and a number which were going down. Also, five wells on the Dingley acre.

The Dennis Run Company lost one thousand barrels of oil, several hundred feet of pipe, tanks, etc.

Quite a number were burned, and several are reported missing. We are able to report: Mr. —— (he does not wish his name stated), badly burned in face, hands, etc. Recovery doubtful.

Henry Righton, in face and arms; not dangerously.

Howard Anderson, back and arms; not dangerously.

Albert Anderson, slightly burned.

Dr. Bolard was called in and dressed the burns of the above named parties—all of them workmen near where the fire originated.

The loss cannot now be accurately estimated; probably $75,000 to $100,000.

### THE REGULAR ARMY.

**Regulations for the Examination of Applicants.**

WASHINGTON, October 16.—The War Department to-day issued the following regulations for the examination of applicants for appointments in the regular army:

First. Boards for the examination of applicants for appointment in the army will not pass any candidates who have not the physical ability to endure the exposures of service, who have any deformity of body, or whose moral habits are bad. This restriction in case of officers for the Veteran Reserve Corps, is modified by the terms of the act admitting such as have been wounded in the line of their duty while serving in the army of the United States in the late war, and who may yet be competent for garrison or other duty, to which that corps has heretofore been assigned.

Second—Candidates must, under the law, have served two years or during the war, and been distinguished for capacity and good conduct on the field.

Third—The examination as to mental qualifications will be confined to a fair knowledge of arithmetic, reading, writing and spelling, and such general intelligence and capacity as will insure reasonable efficiency as a commissioned officer.

Fourth—Any candidates who, up this date, may have been rejected by a board, are hereby permitted to present themselves for a second examination according to these regulations.

### HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, October 16.

THE CHOLERA.

There were two new cases and one death from cholera on the hospital ship yesterday. No new cases were reported in the city.

THE FORGER URWICK.

The prisoner Urwick, engaged in the Hanover bank forgery, has been committed for trial.

BRAINE, THE PIRATE.

The case of Braine, of the rebel navy, indicted for piracy and murder on the high seas in seizing the steamer Chesapeake during her voyage from New York to Portland, and killing one of her officers, was to have been tried before Commissioner Newton this morning, but on motion of the prisoner's counsel, it was postponed to allow him time to procure defense from the South. The case will come up again on the 30th inst.

AMERICAN CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

The New York Executive Committee of the American Christian Commission held its first annual meeting at the Bible House yesterday. Rev. Dr. Fowler, of Utica, presided. Rev. Messrs. Duryea, Tyng, Austin, and Messrs. J. A. Stewart, Jay Cooke, Banker, and others were present. Measures were taken to acquaint the public more fully with their plans and objects. The work thus far has been preparatory merely—not seen, but vital.

### BY FOREIGN MAILS.

**Ravages of the Cholera in Germany.**

NEW YORK, October 16.—The Berlin correspondence of the London *Times* says the cholera continues to show itself with more or less violence in most parts of Germany. At present it is most virulent in the Newmark, the north-eastern portion of Bradenburg, on the right side of the Oder, where some small towns have been positively decimated. In Arnswolde, a town of 6,000 inhabitants, 600 have died. In Newdam, nearly as populous, there is scarcely a house which has not contributed a case, or what is about the same, a death. In Soldin and Konigsburg, two other towns in the neighborhood, the fatality was as great, while the villages of the entire district, in striking contrast with the towns, are all but free from the taint. Northwest of Berlin, Hamburg and Prenzelau, which were dangerous centers of the disease, have now happily ceased to supply their former quota.

**The Hoboken, N. J. Races.**

NEW YORK, October 15.—The Hoboken races commenced to-day. The first was a hurdle race, distance two miles. Zigzag and General Williams run a dead heat; Senecus and Lady Wolfe threw their riders. On the second heat Zigzag beat General Williams two lengths; time 4:07 and 4:08¼.

Second race, half mile heats, for two year olds. Morris, the Kellipencott, won. Red Wing, second; Jubal, third; Planet, fifty, was distanced in the second heat by a bad start. Time, 50¾ and 50¾.

In the third race, one and a quarter mile dash, Enchantress beat Susie two lengths. Time, 2:16½; first mile, 1:46.

**A Freedman Murdered in Georgia.**

AUGUSTA, GA., October 6.—A freedman was shot in Columbia county last night. The outrage originated from a difficulty with a white man, which the freedman reported to General Tilson, who advised him to seek redress from the civil authorities. A party of white men surrounded his house last night, and murdered him while he was attempting to escape. The citizens are indignant at the outrage. A military force has been sent to arrest the perpetrators. Several Jayhawkers have been arrested in Newton county by the military.

There has been a slight frost in this vicinity. The weather is favorable for the cotton crop, which is looking better.

**The Evening Star Disaster—278 Persons on Board.**

NEW YORK, October 16.—Among the names of the passengers on board the lost ship Evening Star, are those of Mrs. Webber, N. Y.; Miss Carrie Leonard, Oswego, N. Y.; Miss Lizzie Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Cara Brown, Livingston county, N. Y. The officers and crew numbered 59; passengers of first cabin, 166; passengers of steerage, 53. Total, 278.

**British Steamer Disabled.**

NEWPORT, R. I., October 16.—The British steamer Palmyra, from New York, bound to London, has put in here. She reports that on October 15th, near Nantucket Shoals, north northeast, distant forty miles, she experienced a severe hurricane, lost her bulwarks and stancheon, had her boats stove, strained her forecastle, and started her bridge house, and received other damages.

**From Louisville.**

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 16.—Kirby Hughes, Morrow, and the two Kempers were brought before the United States Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, requiring General Davis to produce them. They were severally indicted for stopping the mail, detaining the mail courier, Dr. Farris, and detaining the mail boat recently at Ghent, Kentucky.

**General Banks Renominated for Congress.**

BOSTON, October 16.—General N. P. Banks was to-day renominated to Congress by the Republicans, of the Sixth District, on the first ballot. Gen. Banks had 143 votes out of 151, and his nomination made unanimous amid great cheering.

**Result of Nebraska Election.**

OMAHA, NEB., October 16.—The official returns from the Territory are nearly complete. They show a Republican majority of between six and seven hundred. The Legislature is two-thirds Republican.

**Congressional Nomination.**

ALBANY, N. Y., October 16.—The Democratic and Conservative Congressional Convention for this, the Fourteenth district, nominated to-day Hon. John V. L. Pruyn as their candidate for Congress.

## RECONSTRUCTION.

### Speech of Henry Ward Beecher.

### "HIS FAITH AND HIS HERESY."

NEW YORK, October 16.—The speech of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at the Brooklyn meeting, last night, attracts general attention. In opening his speech last night, Mr. Beecher laid down the following as the things necessary to be done in reconstructing the Union:

First, The utter destruction of slavery, root and branch, which has been the fundamental cause of national discord, treason and war.

Second, The purgation of the Constitution of all influences derived from slavery, and the purgation of the laws and civil courts of all customs and proceedings derived from slavery or infected with it.

Third, The readjustment of the sundered political relation of States long in the condition of suspended animation.

Fourth, The security, the education and the enfranchisement of the negro population, happily now made free.

Fifth, The re establishment of good will and cordiality among alienated citizens, the revival of the sentiment of unity in national life, the renewal of enterprise, industry and commerce, which, like the circulation of the blood in the body, places the whole nation under the influence of one common, central, vital life.

Some might be inclining, perhaps, to add a sixth head to the duties of to-day, namely: Our foreign relations and their adjustment; but so long as we are at peace at home, we have no foreign relations.

At a later stage he said: But I have great faith in the honor and the good intention of the South, and I am not ashamed to say that my heart goes out to them. I am not ashamed when ten years shall have passed away to have it understood that there was one man here, and he an Abolitionist of the darkest dye, who, after the war was all over, had a yearning for that part of the country also, and who was sorry for their sorrows and their mistakes, and who, although indignant at their crimes and as eager as any one to vindicate judgment and government during the war, yet yearned at its close for their restoration as a part of the Union, and believing every honorable man's mind and intention who pledged them to that matter, not that he would leave the restoration to be accomplished without law, but that he would so surround the necessary legal enactments with testimony of sympathy and kindness as to make in the South a beginning which maintains and makes operative all living laws. This is my faith and my heresy.

Mr. Beecher closed by expressing his belief that it was necessary to give the testimony of the North now with a volume, a vastness, and a decisiveness that shall admit of no misunderstanding, and when they who represent the people again take their places it shall be with all the North behind them and indorsing them.

### From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 16.—The rumor of the outbreak among the negroes which prevailed here yesterday, is unfounded. It arose from the fact that a number were arrested last week as vagrants, and were promised liberty if they would contract with Cheatham and Beach to work their plantations in Mississippi. Their summary leaving caused reports that they were sold into slavery, producing excitement which it was feared would create a riot. No fears of violence were entertained.

The United States Attorney yesterday received the following:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, October 11, 1866.

*To the Attorney of the United States for the Middle District of Tennessee:*

SIR: This Department has received information that measures are in progress for the purpose of inducing the freedmen to move to foreign countries, and especially to Peru, by promises of high wages and other inducements. If there is reason to believe that these promises will not be performed, or that the condition of the freedmen would not in most instances be improved by the change, it is deemed to be the duty of the Government to prevent them, by all legal and moral means, from being thus imposed upon. This circular is addressed to you for that purpose, with the assent of the Attorney General. You will do anything which you properly can towards causing it to be carried into effect.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. H. SEWARD.

### Special Meeting of the Mississippi Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, October 16.—The Mississippi Legislature met yesterday in extra session. The Governor's message says the necessities of the State constrained him to call the Legislature together. There was no special emergency, but a general exigency, resulting from the altered and deranged condition of our federal relations and domestic affairs of the State. The removal of the negro troops from the State, and the transfer of the Freedmen's Bureau to officers of the regular army, are subjects of congratulation. He deplores the state of the country, and encloses the constitutional amendment, but presumes a mere reading of it will cause its rejection. He recommends the admission of negro testimony in all the courts, and requests that provisions will be made for the education of indigent children of Confederate soldiers, and for the relief of destitute disabled Confederate and State soldiers. The other portions of the message is merely local.

### River and Weather at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 16.—River slowly rising, with seven feet three inches in the canal. Weather clear and pleasant.

## CITY MATTERS.

### Pacific Railroad Excursionists in the City.

A party of ladies and gentlemen arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, *en route* on an excursion to Omaha, to celebrate the opening of the Union Pacific Railroad to the one hundredth meridian of longitude West. The party, which numbered ninety persons, travel by a special train of four elegant and spacious cars, three of them the celebrated Silver Palace Sleeping Cars, which are luxuriantly furnished throughout. In the company are many prominent railroad officers, and among the distinguished guests are a number of Congressmen, the Earl of Ardley, Count Wydenbeck, the Austrian Minister, Le Grand Lockwood, the banker, and others. The train is under the management of J. C. Durand, Esq., an experienced and able railroad man, while the commissary department is under the eye of that eccentric genius, George Francis Train.

The train remained but twenty minutes at the Union Depot, and proceeded to Alliance, where an elegant entertainment was to be provided them. They go through on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road to Chicago, and thence to St. Joseph, arriving there on the 19th inst. At St. Joseph the company will take a steamboat up the Mississippi river to Omaha, and there take the cars of the Union Pacific Railway to the end of the route, where, it is proposed, they will camp out in tents and spend a week in shooting and indulging in other sports.

### Government Officials Coming.

A delegation of prominent government officials, about twenty-five in number; Hon. D. A. Wells, Commissioner of Revenue, and a number of Senators and Representatives, principally from New England and the West, have accepted an invitation tendered by the American Iron and Steel Association, several members of which will accompany the party, to visit the principal iron producing regions of Pennsylvania. The delegation left Philadelphia on Monday, and spent the day in the Lehigh Valley, stopping at Mauch Chunk. Yesterday they were to be at Pottsville and Mount Carbon. To-day they visit Cornwall and Harrisburg, and to-morrow Johnstown. They will reach this city to-morrow evening and spend all of Friday in visiting and examining our iron, steel and copper works, provided they can get around them all, which cannot be very well done in one day. The delegation will return home on Saturday.

THE UNION SABBATH SCHOOL MEETING, last night at the First Methodist Protestant Church, was well attended, and elicited much good feeling and happy expression. Mr. McMasters was called to the Chair, and after a half hour's religious services, brief but earnest and forcible, addresses were made by Dr. Jacobus, of Allegheny Seminary, Rev. S. E. Scoville, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Alex. Clarke, pastor of the First Methodist Protestant Church, Mr. Robinson, and others. The interest manifested in the Sunday School work in our cities, took practical shape in arranging for a Sunday School Teachers' Institute, to be held in the Second Presbyterian Church two weeks hence. Mr. Pardee, the distinguished lecturer and leader among Sunday Schools, has been engaged, and delegates are expected to be present from all parts of the country. Further notice will be given in due time.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.—In the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending October 9th, 1866, and each bearing that date, we find the following:

Thaddeus C. Jay, of Titusville, Pa., for improvement in the construction of oil tanks.

J. M. Ritter and L. J. Farquhar, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improvement in machines in punching sheets of metal.

Archibald H. Rowand, of Allegheny, Pa., for improved car spring.

Esau Rowing, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, for improvement in steam generators. Antedated September 15th, 1866.

J. K. Andrews, of Antrim, Ohio, assignor to J. C. Tilton, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improvement in railway car windows.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT IN CENTRE COUNTY.—Our correspondent, J. D. E., at Milesburg, Center county, writes us as follows: On Friday last a distressing accident happened here, while Dr. McCoy and Mr. Cox were returning home in a wagon over a rough road. The neck yoke or strap became unbuckled, and the horses becoming frightened, each occupant seized a line to hold them in. One of the lines broke, and the horses wheeled round, upsetting the wagon and throwing the occupants out. Mr. Cox was so badly injured that he died a few hours afterwards. Dr. McCoy had two of his ribs broken, but is in a fair way of recovery.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Clawson was called upon yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest on the body of a female infant, child of a German woman named Rosina Hants, in Duquesne Borough. The mother had been committed to the county poor house on a permit, several weeks ago, and while there the child was born. She was furnished with boarding at a house in Duquesne Borough, on Saturday last, with her infant. The mother neglected to maintain the child, and it died yesterday morning about five o'clock. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict that the child died from neglect on the part of its mother.

TAKEN TO THE PENITENTIARY.—Deputy Sheriff Thomas Cluley yesterday conveyed to the Western Penitentiary the following persons, convicted at the present term of the Criminal Court, on the charges named: John Loope, for shooting with a felonious intent Elias B. Sharpneck, at Mansfield, one year; and John Karns, for the larceny of a watch and some clothing, one year.

ACCIDENT AT LOCK NO. 2.—The tow-boat Gen. Larimer, while attempting to pass Lock No. 2, on the Monongahela river, at Port Perry, on Monday, having several coal barges in tow, came in contact with the abutments, breaking her wheel, sinking one of the barges and slightly injuring the Captain, Robert Coulter. The sunken barge and contents belonged to the Minersville Coal Company.

## THE TURF—OAKLAND PARK.

### The Great Two Thousand Dollar Trot Between Dexter and Patchen, Jr.—The Former Wins the First Premium in Three Straight Heats—A Running Race and a Runaway—Bold Feat of an Expert Rider, Etc., Etc.

Yesterday afternoon Oakland Park Track was thronged with people to witness the speed of the renowned American trotting horses "Dexter" and his associate "Patchen, Jr." The premiums for which they contended were two thousand dollars to the best and one thousand dollars to the second best horse. They had no competition, and, therefore, there was not so great an interest felt in the result as would have been the fact, perhaps, under other circumstances. Curiosity to see the noble beast that has made the fastest time on record, and to observe his gait and style on the track, induced the majority of those who were present, to visit Oakland Park, yesterday. It is estimated that about two thousand persons, of both sexes, occupied the different stands and the park enclosure. Nearly two hundred vehicles passed into the Park, and many of them contained ladies and families, who had been attracted thither by reason of "Dexter's" great fame, and they apparently enjoyed the exhibition of speed which the occasion afforded, with as much zest as the sterner sex. "Dexter's" and "Patchen, Jr's" stables were besieged with people for two or three hours prior to their appearance on the track, but the entreaties of many to make a close inspection of the animals, were, of course, unavailing. The grooms preserved a strict watch over these great trotting horses, but were communicative to all on such points as their pedigree, performances, and probable ability to even beat their own time. The rules of the day prohibited betting, but it did not interfere with a general and open expression of opinion concerning the merits of these remarkable animals. Their names were upon everybody's lips, and there was no end to the praise which was bestowed upon their achievements. The record of "Dexter" made him the favorite, but not to the entire rejection of "Patchen, Jr.'s" well based claims for public recognition and support. Both horses stand deservedly high in the estimation of the American turfites, and it seems to be the prevailing notion that neither of them have yet shown their best speed. However, this may be, there was a fine day, and track vouchsafed to them yesterday, and the result of at least one heat, accorded with the general expectation of the public. A narrow half mile track like that at Oakland Park, is not such an one as is required when the speed of a first class blood horse is to be fairly tested. The curves at either end are short and difficult for a horse to travel at a high rate of speed, and he is certain to lose ground in doing it. A full mile track, broad, level, and elastic, with perfect curvatures, not so short as to tip a sulky, and frighten a horse, as proved to be the case yesterday, and thus to endanger the life of the driver, but a bold round drive, having ample length and breadth, in order that a horse may not necessarily slacken his pace a single iota in turning, is essential, but better yet would be an air line track of a single mile, for all curvatures interfere with the speed of a horse. The Oakland Park was in excellent condition yesterday—as good as we have seen it on any previous occasion. "Dexter" and "Patchin, Jr.," were both in good running order, and their performances were satisfactory, to all intents and purposes.

THE "DEXTER" TROT.

It was announced in the bills that the trot between "Dexter" and "Patchen, Jr.," would come off at three o'clock P. M., but it was considerably after that hour when they made their appearance on the track. They were driven before sulkeys by their trainers, But Doble handling the ribbons for "Dexter," and James Eoff for "Patchin, Jr.," and they were "warmed up" a little prior to the trot, which afforded the spectators a capital chance for speculating on the probable result of the match. Opinion centered on "Dexter" as the winner, and was fully sustained throughout the trot. The Judge's bell finally signalled the drivers to take their places for the scoring, and every eye was now turned towards the main stand, in front of which the animals were restlessly standing, awaiting the word of command.

*First Heat.*—"Dexter" lost the choice for the inside. A fine score was made on the first attempt, and at the word "go," from the Judge's stand, both dashed away at a rattling rate. For the first five hundred yards they hugged each other closely, and then each broke. "Dexter" was more easily managed than "Patchin, Jr.," and at once resumed his legitimate business, and opened a wide gap between himself and "Patchen, Jr.," which he gradually increased to the half mile pole. Time 1:15. From this point to the close of the heat, it was manifest that "Dexter" was more than a match for his adversary, and he came down the homestretch at a moderate rate of speed and an easy winner of the heat in 2:31¼.

*Second Heat.*—The scoring in this heat was very fine. "Dexter" took the lead from the word "go" and passed the half mile pole a length and a half ahead of "Patchen, Jr.," in 1:16. In turning the corner "Dexter's" sulky tipped and caused him to break into a dead run. Eoff tried to improve the opportunity to gain on his adversary, but it was without success. "Dexter" did not lose an inch by his break, and kept the lead to the score. On reaching the judges' stand, both horses broke, but "Dexter" was too far in advance of the other to leave any doubt as to what would have been the result had both maintained their original gait, and the heat was awarded to "Dexter." Time, 2:28. The home stretch struggle in this heat was very exciting, and the result of it seemed to confirm the notion that the race would result as it did.

*Last Heat.*—"Dexter" again took the lead by a length at the start and gradually widened the gap. This position of affairs remained unchanged to the quarter-mile pole, when "Patchen Jr." began to show more speed. "Dexter," however, was not unmindful of his business, and increased his own gait, but on approaching the half mile pole, a portion of the fence which encloses the Park, and behind which a crowd of men were pressing upon it, suddenly gave way, and fell out into the track. "Dexter" shyed as he passed the broken fence, and "Patchen, Jr.," instantly lapped him. "Dexter" soon regained his old ground, however, and passed on ahead to the three quarter mile pole. The home stretch was now reached, and the final struggle began. Both horses were put to their highest speed, and passed the judges' stand with the fleetness of arrows, but without any change in their positions, and the heat and the race was awarded to the favorite "Dexter." Time, 2:30¾.

SUMMARY.

OAKLAND PARK TRACK.—Tuesday, October 16, 1866.—Premium, $2,000 to the best, and $1,000 to the second best horse. Trotting match in harness, mile heats, best three in five, to rule.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bud. Doble, named b. h. "Dexter" | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| James Eoff, named b. h. "Patchen, Jr." | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Time, 2:31¼; 2:28; 2:30¾.

RUNNING RACE.

There were three entries for the running race, viz: A gray horse named "Gray Hawk;" a sorrel mare named "Alice," and a bay mare named "Virginia Belle." In attempting to effect a score, "Gray Hawk" made a desperate bound and dragged her groom several feet, and in doing so the bridle was jerked off the horse's head, leaving the boy rider, Master Ambrose Hoge, without any means or appliance for controlling the animal. The groom let go his hold the moment the bridle became detached from "Gray Hawk's" head, and away the horse flew over the course, making the entire circuit four and a quarter times, equal to two miles and a quarter, before he was stopped. Master Hoge retained his seat in the saddle by holding on to the horses mane, until the second mile was run, when he managed to get a part of the bridle in the horses mouth, and thus enabled himself to slacken his speed. In effecting this object, it was necessary for the boy to crawl far up up on "Grey Hawk's" long and slender neck, and this he did at the imminent peril of his young life, but he succeeded without meeting with any accident, and was vociferously cheered by the spectators, who watched the bold feat with anxious interest. A purse of money was made up for the brave little fellow, which he accepted with grateful thanks.

"Grey Hawk," "Alice" and "Belle" were scored once more, and this time made a good start. It was manifest from the outside that "Grey Hawk" was doomed to suffer defeat, his run away performance having winded him. The contest, therefore, lay between the other two. The race was mile heats, best two in three, to saddle. "Belle" took the lead at the start, and held it firmly until the three-quarter mile post was reached, when "Alice" lapped and passed her, and crossed the score an easy winner in 1:51½. In the second heat, "Gray Hawk" was withdrawn, "Belle" took the lead, as before, but "Alice" steadily gained on her and lapped her just before reaching the half mile pole, which they crossed together, with "Alice" a neck ahead. In this position they reached the homestretch, when "Alice" bounded forward as if possessed of new life, and won the heat by four lengths in 1:51. This closed the day's sport. The race and premium was awarded to "Alice," and shortly after the Park was deserted. It was six o'clock before the sport ended, and the roads to the city were crowded with all sorts of vehicles for an hour afterwards. We were informed that several wagons were broken by coming into collision, but fortunately no person was injured.

### The World's Reaper and Mower.

This new and remarkable machine is attracting the attention of farmers and machinists wherever it has been exhibited, and is also eliciting the highest commendation of the best agricultural editors in the land.

Farmers say at once, "*it is just what we want,*" and mechanics confess "*there is nothing equal to it among reapers.*"

Its *simplicity, compactness, ease of operation* and *durability* impress all who see it; and already it is largely sought after by farmers and capitalists.

A sample machine may be seen at J. Knox's Agricultural store, 137 Liberty street.

FIRE COMPANY IN EAST BIRMINGHAM.—The citizens of East Birmingham have organized an Engine and Hose Company, and elected the following permanent officers: President, James Beck; Secretary, J. R. Jacques; Treasurer, Jos. Walton; Captain, William Mitteenzwy; Hose Directors in the order of their names, J. B. Jones, Thomas Hoffman, James Conway, Jacob Hemler, Henry Hebry. The company have adopted a Constitution and By Laws for their government. The name of the organization is the "Walton Hose Company No. 1, of East Birmingham." The company will hold a meeting on Friday evening next, at seven o'clock.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—On Sunday, Michael Sullivan, a young Irishman, entered the house of Mrs. Mitchell, at Courtney's Station, Ohio township, and seized her daughter Maggie, aged fourteen, and brutally outraged her. The young brute immediately fled from the vicinity, and information was made against him before Mayor Morrison. The police succeeded in capturing him yesterday at the Union Depot, as he was about to leave for Philadelphia. Sullivan acknowledged his crime, and was committed to prison for trial.

THE Cheapest, Simplest and Best Sewing Machine is Wheeler & Wilson's. They are on exhibition and for sale at No. 27 Fifth street.

### Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The ever popular play of the "Willow Copse," with Mr. Couldock in his famous character of "Luke Fielding," and Miss Couldock as "Rose," will be performed this evening. This is sufficient announcement to warrant a crowded audience.

THEATRE.—The distinguished actor, Mr. John Brougham is attracting crowded and fashionable audiences to the theatre. To-night he will appear as Corydon Foxglove, Esq., in his popular comedy, "Flies in the Web," in which character he has won hosts of admirerers.

VARIETIES.—Miss Lizzie Westbury has become quite popular at this place of amusement, and the Variety troupe continue to please large audiences nightly.

### Official Vote of Allegheny County.

The official votes of the First Ward, Lawrenceville, and Union township, vary somewhat from that reported and computed in the Return Judges' count of the votes of the county last Friday, and we therefore give the following corrected vote as furnished again by the clerks. As will be seen, Geary's majority is increased forty votes:

RECAPITULATION—OFFICIAL TOTALS.

The following are the official footings, with the majority obtained by each candidate:

| | |
|---|---|
| GOVERNOR. | |
| Geary, R. | 20,511 |
| Clymer, D. | 12,795 |
| Geary's majority | 7,716 |
| CONGRESS—XXIID DISTRICT. | |
| Moorhead, R. | 12,720 |
| Sweitzer, D. | 9,656 |
| Moorhead's majority | 3,065 |
| CONGRESS—XXIIID DISTRICT. | |
| Williams, R. | 6,938 |
| Childs, D. | 3,828 |
| Williams's majority | 3,100 |
| (With Armstrong and Butler counties to hear from.) | |
| SHERIFF. | |
| Cluley, R. | 19,915 |
| McLaughlin, D. | 12,825 |
| Cluley's majority | 7,090 |
| CLERK OF COURTS. | |
| John G. Brown, R. | 20,137 |
| Robert Anderson, D. | 13,050 |
| Brown's Majority | 7,087 |

ASSEMBLY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Geo Y McKee, R. | 19,881 | Saml McKee, D. | 13,127 |
| Geo Wilson, R. | 19,905 | Jas Blackmore, D. | 13,588 |
| S. Chadwick, R. | 19,976 | John P Hetzel, D. | 13,239 |
| William Peter, R. | 19,768 | John C Buffum, D | 13,271 |
| John P. Glass, R. | 19,678 | Hall Patterson, D | 13,254 |
| R A Colville, R. | 19,868 | F Hardtmyer, D | 13,170 |
| Average Union Majority | 6,587 | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| RECORDER. | |
| Henry Snively, R. | 20,094 |
| Andrew Large, D. | 13,122 |
| Snively's majority | 6,972 |
| REGISTER. | |
| Joseph H. Gray, R. | 20,094 |
| John Small, D. | 13,122 |
| Gray's majority | 6,972 |
| CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT. | |
| Alexander Hilands, R. | 19,967 |
| William Fullwood, D. | 12,846 |
| Hilands's majority | 7,121 |
| COUNTY COMMISSIONER. | |
| George Hamilton, R. | 20,076 |
| John Shaw, D. | 13,132 |
| Hamilton's majority | 6,944 |
| DIRECTOR OF THE POOR. | |
| John F. Dravo, R. | 11,799 |
| Jacob Keil, D. | 8,082 |
| Dravo's majority | 3,717 |

### Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania convened in the Court House, in this city, yesterday morning. Present, Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Thompson, Strong, Read and Agnew.

On motion of Hon. G. Church, Joshua Douglass, Esq., of Meadville, Crawford county, was duly qualified and admitted to practice in this Court.

The list for Erie and Crawford counties was called over.

Sullivan vs. Wright; Erie. Judgment of *non pros.*

Mackey vs. Barber; Crawford. Continued.

Yates vs. Borough of Meadville; Crawford. Continued.

Atlantic and Great Western Railway Co. vs. Bosner; Crawford. *Non pros.*

Johnston et al. vs. The Commonwealth; Erie. *Non pros.*

Power et al. vs. Graydon & Co; Crawford. Argued by Gaylord Church for plaintiff in error, and by Joshua Douglass, contra.

Howe vs. Steinfelder & Co; Crawford. Continued.

Dunham et al. vs. Wright; Erie. Argued by James C. Marshall for plaintiff in error, and by John H. Walker, contra.

Marsh et al. vs. Marshall; Erie. Argued by George W. De Camp for plaintiff in error, and by James C. Marshall, contra.

Pennsylvania Railroad Co. vs. Allen; Erie. Argued by James C. Marshall and J. Ross Thompson for plaintiff in error, and by John H. Walker, contra.

Kelley vs. Tibbals; Erie. Argued by James C. Marshall for plaintiff in error, and by Benjamin Grant, contra.

Tanner vs. Oil Creek Railroad Company; Erie. Argued by George W. De Camp for plaintiff in error, and by G. W. Wetmore, contra.

Turner, et al. vs. Scott; Erie. Argued by S. E. Woodruff for plaintiff in error, and by Jas. C. Marshall, contra.

Webster's heirs vs. Webster; Erie. Argued by S. E. Woodruff for plaintiff in error, and by J. C. Marshall, contra.

Erie Gas Company vs. Haverstick; Erie. Argued by Benjamin Grant for plaintiff in error, and by J. C. Marshall, contra. Judgment reversed on the ground that the Court had no power to enter a non-suit, and a *venire facias de novo* is awarded. *Per Curiam.*

Stearn & Son vs. Merchants' Bank; Erie. Argued by Benjamin Grant for plaintiff in error, and by J. W. Wetmore, contra.

This closed the Crawford and Erie county list, and the Court adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock, when the Allegheny county list will be taken up.

GRAPE SHOW AT KNOX'S.—An exhibition of grapes will commence this morning at the fruit store of Mr. Knox, 29 Fifth street, and continue two days. Every variety of grape, including the Concord, Hartford, Creveling, Elsinborg, Diana, Delaware, Anna and Iona, will be on exhibition, and the show promises to be of a very interesting character. A number of distinguished grape growers from other cities and States are expected to be present during the exhibition.

### Public Health—The Press.

Advertising has been pronounced "undignified" by the medical faculty. A physician who advertises a valuable remedy to fifty people in his private practice would receive the cold shoulder from his professional brethren, should he make its merits known to millions through the business columns of a newspaper press. This may be "dignified,"—but is it benevolent, humane, or just? Whoever is fortunate enough to discover or invent anything that will prevent, or cure, or alleviate human suffering, is bound to make it known, through every channel of communication within his reach, to the general public. For many years the merits of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS have thus been proclaimed to the world, and multitudes have been restored to health, or saved from fatal maladies in consequence. As new facts have been developed in relation to the operation of this most pure and potent of all Stomachics and Alteratives, they have been stated in simple language to the people of many lands; and if the proprietors of the medicine have derived profit from their dissemination, thousands upon thousands of individuals have been benefitted thereby to an extent beyond all estimate. In the West Indies, Canada, Australia, and South America, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are now recognized as the sole specific for Dyspepsia, the best possible safeguard against epidemics, and the finest invigorant in cases of General Debility, and the only diffusive stimulant entirely free from noxious ingredients.

**DIED:**

FRIEND—On Sunday, the 14th inst., at Saint Paul, Minnesota, KENNEDY T. FRIEND, formerly of this city, in the 65th year of his age.

OAKLAND PARK.

THREE GRAND EXHIBITIONS
WILL TAKE PLACE
THIS AFTERNOON,

AT THREE O'CLOCK. The first will be a Grand Trot between the following horses:
A. P. House enters g. m. Two O'Clock.
F. Laverty enters b. s. Little George.
C. Jeremy enters g. g. Gen. Thomas.
M. Rush enters b. g. Charlie.
McCallum enters bl. m. Annie Laurie.
The above Trot to rule in harness.
The second is a pacing premium, free for all, except Magoozler.
N. Pyle enters Red Rover; Bud. Doble enters Cold Water Billy and Wm. Moore enters Grey Eagle.
Third—A contest between three Thorough Breds, mile heats, two in three.
MAGOOZLER, DEXTER and PATCHEN will positively go on FRIDAY.
All Tickets will be called in. None of the former tickets will be accepted as new ones will be distributed on account of a mistake being made.
oc17 H. B. VAN VOORHIS.

THE HORSE FAIR—
TICKETS FOR THE HORSE FAIR
Now in operation for sale at the SCOTT HOUSE. Pool selling EVERY EVENING on Trotting and Running Horses. oc16-3t

BOUNTIES.
OFFICIAL BLANKS,
We have now for sale the following additional Bounty Blanks, which have ALL been approved by the Departments:
SOLDIER'S CLAIM FOR ADDITIONAL BOUNTY,
WIDOW'S " " "
FATHER'S " " "
MOTHER'S " " "
PARENT'S " (Jointly) " "
GUARDIAN'S " " "
A communication from Second Auditor's Office, referring to copies of our Blanks sent for examination, says:
"The Forms are decidedly the best that have been presented to this Office."
Sent prepaid on receipt of the money, at $1 00 per quire.
A neat pamphlet, containing Pension and Bounty Laws of 1866, with latest instructions and regulations, sent Agents on receipt of stamp to pay postage. A copy inclosed with each package of Blanks.
Address
TRIBUNE CO.,
51 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.
oc17-3t

SLIGO IRON WORKS.
LYON, SHORB & CO.,
121 WATER STREET.
Boiler Iron,
Firebox Plates,
Flue Sheets,
Sheet Iron

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1866.

### CONSOLIDATION.

A citizen, in the communication which follows, brings up a subject which, we are confident, has taken a firm lodgment in the minds of the majority of the population,—by which we mean the population preferring abroad to be known as Pittsburghers, but who reside in Pittsburgh, in Allegheny, in Manchester, in Birmingham, and in the other boroughs. When the question of consolidating all these into one municipality was discussed a year ago, although it elicited a lively interest, it was not expected that the discussion would result in more than drawing attention to its importance. It was well that the idea should have a natural growth—and we believe that it has grown—that the discussion was productive of good results, and that, having been drawn to it, the public mind has kept the subject alive, and is now prepared to embrace the proposition with much favor.

We do not to-day purpose to enter in the discussion. Our object is simply to introduce what our correspondent has to say, and to invite others to express their views through our columns. In our judgment the question is one of vital moment to us as a community—one that cannot be much longer postponed without material detriment:

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.*

Now that the election is over, I want to call the public attention to what I deem the most important local question of the hour—Consolidation.

I believe the time has come for urging this question, and it ought not to be put off until too late to effect the reform at the approaching session of the Legislature.

It is apparent that much of last year's opposition to the measure arose through misapprehension, and also that this has to some extent subsided. There is not a point of difference between city and country districts that may not be arranged so as to satisfy all. The main point is to secure the aggregate benefit growing out of such a measure, and to do this it is not necessary to prejudice the position of any one portion.

Since the matter was argued a year ago through your journal and elsewhere, a variety of causes have brought from time to time a large number of strangers to Pittsburgh. Hundreds and thousands of people saw for the first time its extent, and a frequent source of astonishment was that we should fail to make our size and importance known all over the world by uniting the fragments into one City.

For my part, I should be willing to sacrifice all minor points for the great idea. True, we could not well adopt the name of one of the smaller settlements; we must, of course, retain the name we are best known by. But it can hardly be possible that jealousy could be founded upon this. A resident of Birmingham, Allegheny, Lawrenceville, East Liberty, or any one of the towns or boroughs adjacent, when abroad calls himself a Pittsburgher, and so it must always be.

But beyond this question of a name, over which we may say we have no control, there is nothing wherein all the branches could not have equal justice meted out to them by careful arrangement of particulars.

Just here a striking instance, bearing upon the question, occurs to me.

In *Lippincott's Gazetteer*, for 1866, a large work, *issued since we talked about consolidation last winter*, Pittsburgh is rated as a city of less than 50,000 inhabitants. Now this work alluded to is intended as a standard for reference, and though the fact above stated is greatly to its own damage for reliability in our estimation, yet in that of strangers to us it operates to *our disadvantage*.

But I do not intend to argue at all. I do not think this question requires it. Every month and season that goes by repeats arguments unanswerable in favor of the great reform, and a popular vote would undoubtedly carry it by a large majority. A.

### THE LEDGER DISPATCH—WHAT DOES THE PRESIDENT MEAN?

The author of the *Ledger* dispatch asks for a suspension of public opinion concerning the transaction, and promises to disclose whereon he framed the story. The man's reputation for fabricating sensation stories is so confirmed that the mere mention of his name will end the matter with a great many people. Nevertheless, let him bring forth his explanation and show his authority, and in spite of his bad fame, both will be candidly considered.

We really do not see why the President or Mr. STANBERY should be so anxious to disprove the accuracy of this dispatch, so long as the President's threat to set up a Congress of his own is not withdrawn—unless, indeed, it be true, as some suspect, the disclosure frustrates his plan for putting it in execution. FLINT's dispatch is perfectly consistent with this threat, and the alleged questions would be the very next step of the President if he has not abandoned the idea of acting as he has threatened. The President has not withdrawn his threat, nor has anybody done it for him. On the contrary, for the last few days the tenor of the assurances from Washington has been that he was as stubborn and evil disposed as ever. Taking everything into consideration, it must be confessed that if the questions are forgeries they are the most exact reflex of the original idea, as indicated by the President's own language, that could have been produced. The President cannot blame people for believing that, even if it is a forgery, it reflects a reality—a belief clearly deducible from the speeches made by him in many places, and which he has not seen fit to qualify. If he would dispel this belief and quiet the apprehension, which, notwithstanding the denial of the truth of the *Ledger* dispatch, still exists in the public mind, let him withdraw his repeated denunciations of Congress as an unconstitutional body and an assumption, and let him take back the threat to "kick them out," and set up another Congress. If there lurks within his purpose nothing of the sort, the most natural thing in the world for him to do would be to say so, and that, too, without any delay. That he does not this is reason enough why the apprehension should be kept alive in the public mind.

### THE PRESIDENT AND HIS REVOLUTIONARY IDEA.

There is a report, communicated by private letters, that General GRANT, in view of the President's threat to disregard Congress and set up one of his own, and on hearing that he really intended to attempt to carry it out, desired the President, if he had any such purpose, to accept his resignation, for under such circumstances he would wish to be in a position where he would not be restrained by an oath, which, if observed, would make him obedient to the orders of the President.

While this report may have no better foundation than others in the same connection, it no doubt correctly reflects the views and what would be the course of General GRANT in the emergency referred to. And it is satisfactory to the country that such is the fact. That the solid interests of the country should feel an anxiety to know—though, in reality, there can be no doubt on the subject—what would be the course of General GRANT, contemplates possibilities at once startling and deplorable. That prudent and sagacious men have felt the deepest interest in being assured what were the views of General GRANT, and that all their inquiries have elicited none but the most satisfactory information, is no secret.

Should the President attempt to carry his revolutionary scheme into effect—should he undertake to employ the military, which some think him foolish enough to do, his failure would be sudden and complete.

### DEATH OF JOHN VAN BUREN.

JOHN VAN BUREN, the distinguished politician and lawyer, died on the steamer Scotia, inward bound, Sunday last, two days from the port of New York. He had been some months abroad, but nothing had been published concerning his health to indicate that it was in so precarious a state. Mr. VAN BUREN entered public life at an early age, and from first to last was a conspicuous member of the Democratic party or some branch of it. As a public speaker, at one time he had scarcely an equal before the masses, and he was as adroit as a manager as he was popular as a speaker. Latterly, although a decided party man, he had been somewhat withdrawn from politics, and more devoted to his profession. He was fifty-six years of age.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is proving a great elephant to Mr. JOHNSON, and he is trying hard to get him off his hands. But really there seems to be no way to accomplish it unless he permits him to go free, which he would be glad to do, but lacks the courage. Had DAVIS at an early day been tried according to Mr. STANTON's idea, by a Military Commission, all the trouble he has given the Government would have been saved, and justice, of which there is a poor prospect now, would have been done. But it is too late now for that, and while the continued imprisonment without a trial of the head traitor is doubtless altogether contrary to all our ideas of justice, yet it would it be equally so to place him on trial under circumstances that forbid an impartial verdict. That he will have his trial soon after the meeting of Congress, is altogether probable.

### THE JOHNSON COUP-D'ETAT IN ENGLAND.

The course of the President is attracting much attention abroad, and exciting a baneful influence on our credit. The threat to "kick out" Congress is perfectly well understood, the only question there, as here, being, will he undertake to carry it into effect? A letter by General NEAL DOW had been published in the London *News*, in which, while he declares he does not apprehend that the President will undertake to execute his threat, he points out some of the consequences should he be insane enough to try it. Here is a passage from his letter:

"In a week from the first blow at the authority 100,000 armed and disciplined men would be in Washington, and in two months 500,000 would be encamped in its squares and on the surrounding heights. Mr. Johnson knows this; Mr. Seward knows it, and I am sure that in their serious, sober moments, no scheme of violence have ever been entertained by them."

Another point is referred to thus:

"This Congress has conducted the country with marvelous success through a great war, expending of the public money $7,000,000,000, creating great armies and a great navy, enthusiastically supported by the people, and seconded by them in all their efforts, and always recognized as *the* Congress, constitutional in every respect, by all the people, by President Lincoln, and by President Johnson himself, in signing their acts as laws up to the last hour of the session. There is no man in the country who would ever have thought of Mr. Johnson as in any way suitable or qualified to be President. The majority of the Members of Congress are morally and mentally his superiors, and many of its members are among the most able and upright men in the country, thoroughly conversant with the Constitution of the country, and whose opinions upon any constitutional question would command the acquiescence of the people, while Mr. Johnson's opinion upon any constitutional point would be held as out of the account. I think our friend may feel quite secure that the United States are not 'going to the dogs' just yet, and that 'the Republican bubble' on the western side of the Atlantic will not 'burst' in our day. The elections, however, which are to take place this Autumn will render all speculations as to the future useless, as well as unnecessary, as they will decide what it is to be."

This letter was written to Mr. T. W. BARKER, in response to one by Professor NEWMAN, who expressed some apprehensions concerning Mr. JOHNSON's *coup d'etat*. Having read the General's letter, the Professor is still disturbed, as will be seen from his second letter, as follows:

"MY DEAR MR. BARKER: I am sorry to say that General Neal Dow's new letter brings me no alleviation of anxiety. He thinks I do not know, or I forget, this or that fact; it is not so. I have long since considered them. *He* seems to *me* to 'forget' that the Commander-in-Chief of the Union army is the very President whom Congress is to control; and that until the President is deposed the army has to march whithersoever he bids it. Congress may talk and vote; but that is wind and paper in itself. I sadly remember what Thucydides says of the Greek factions, that the moderate, virtuous, and ablest men were killed, and violent men of less talent carried things before them; *because* the others acted by law, and were made confident by a sense of innocence and right and law on their side.

"It alarms me to hear the North argue that the South will not try violence again because it has failed once. But now they have the Executive of the North in their hand (until March, 1870, unless he shall be deposed), which makes all the difference in the world. Andrew Johnson is now unable to choose his own course. He must do, and will do, what the Southern party dictate. If the North is forewarned, and shows that it will not allow legality to bind it, when its Executive is treasonable, the South may perhaps shrink from the attempt to set up a counter Congress. But, it must be remembered that fanaticism, not prudence, rules in Southern councils.

"Yours truly, F. W. NEWMAN."

### THE CONTEST IN NEW YORK.

The political canvass in New York is being conducted substantially on the same grounds on which the Union victory was won in this State. Neither of the candidates for Governor has the advantage of a military record,—nevertheless Governor FENTON is receiving the hearty support of the Boys in Blue all over the State. We conclude that HOFFMAN is not turning out to be as good a candidate as it was expected; on the stump he is not effective, and if he gets the party vote he will do well. The withdrawal of RAYMOND from the HOFFMAN side has helped FENTON, we conclude, though WEED keeps up a show of supporting the Democratic ticket. This fact means that an arrangement has been made regarding several offices and patronage, wherein a sufficient consideration is embraced. If WEED had drawn off, PRUYN, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, an old Whig and original Republican of the WEED and SEWARD school, would have declined to stand. As this would have been a blow to the Democrats, on the threshold of the canvass, they could, of course, afford to do for Mr. WEED whatever was in their power, and it was done.

Our friends throughout the State are at work with a will, and confident of success. As in this State, there is a sharp contest in certain Congressional districts. We conclude that our friends will be satisfied if they hold their own on Congressmen.

### INSTRUCTING THE PRESIDENT.

The Democratic organs begin to realize that the responsibility of the President's conduct will rest on them. Consequently, they have set about instructing Mr. JOHNSON. Alarmed at the threatened *coup d'etat*, they have come to be anxious, lest he should undertake something which would be not only fatal to himself, but would prove to the Democratic party a record as damaging as the one it scored up during the war. Hence we find the *World* expostulating with the President as follows:

"Congress is liable, at any session, to do unconstitutional acts; but the only legal consequence is that those particular acts are void. They do not affect or impair the authority of Congress as a legislative body. All its other acts are just as valid as if it had not, in those particular instances, transcended its constitutional limitations. When an unconstitutional law is passed, the President may defend the Constitution by interposing his veto; but beyond his veto, he can place no obstruction across the path of that body. If an unconstitutional law is passed over the veto, citizens who suffer by it can test its validity in the courts, and the Supreme Court has authority to declare it null and set it aside.

"This independence of the two Houses, this superiority to all revision by other branches of the Government in matters pertaining to their organization, is subject to great abuses. But for such abuses the only remedy rests in the hands of the people. If the people are deluded or misled, nothing can be done but attempt their enlightenment, and await a turn in the popular tide. Argument and agitation are the only resource in a case which neither executive or judicial action can reach. However great and provoking may be the abuse, it belongs to a class which admits of no remedy except through the ballot box for we trust that nobody is so wicked or so insane as to court revolutionary remedies for evils not absolutely intolerable.

"President Johnson has again and again recognized the competency of the Rump Congress, by every form of official intercourse, and by approving the greater portion of the laws it has passed. Those who were taken in by the Philadelphia *canard* have only to blame themselves for their want of wariness in supposing that the President was about to stultify himself by condemning his own official acts, and adding to the present dangerous excitement by attempting a revolutionary redress to the just grievances of the excluded States."

The New York *News* has also been greatly enlightened, and now it says:

"The President has a right to endeavor to impress his views on Congress, and make its action conform to his ideas of what is prudent and right, if he can possibly do so. If this fails, he may veto their action, but there his authority ends. The respective powers and duties of the executive, the legislative, and the judicial branches of the Government are strictly defined by the Constitution, and no one has any right to encroach upon the province of the other. The President can veto an act of Congress if he regards it unwise or improper, and the courts may set it aside if they deem it unconstitutional; beyond these restrictions Congress is supreme. The President, therefore, having exhausted his power in attempting to restrain Radical legislation, has no further duties or responsibilities in the matter. The people have decided against him, and from that decision there is no appeal."

### Western Shipments via. Pittsburgh.

The Baltimore *Commercial*, speaking of the Northern Central Railroad and the Ohio river to the West, says:—Pittsburgh possesses peculiar advantages for the shipment of river goods to all points in the West and Southwest, located as it is at the head of navigation, and offering to shippers the superior facilities of a large city, with its thousands of manufacturing establishments trading with all the principal points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, thereby necessitating the employment of regular and frequent lines of steamers and avoiding delays that might occur at shipping points where there is perhaps but little other business than that offered by the railroad companies to encourage and sustain them.

Large shipments have been made in this way, and our merchants appreciate and value the accommodations presented them by what was formerly looked upon as a rival route, whose interests were not identified with theirs, but which has proved to be not only a first-class road in every respect, but one that accommodates and protects the real interests of our great and flourishing city.

### Election at Memphis.

An important election took place in Memphis Saturday, for city officers and members of the Legislature. The Municipal Reform ticket, supported by the Union League and moderate Conservatives, was triumphant, electing Leffland Mayor by 1,178 votes to 514 for Park, the candidate of the Avalanche Radical rebels; also, the entire city ticket, except the Tax Collector. Able and Coleman, Conservatives, were chosen to the Legislature. Dispatches represent that the Union men of the city, as well as the business community, are jubilant over the result.

DEATHS FROM EATING RAW OYSTERS.—An Annapolis, Md., letter of the 11th inst., says: "A number of sudden deaths have recently taken place in this community, which have been ascribed to cholera, but upon a close investigation it appears that they were the result of excessive imprudence in diet, particularly in the free use of raw oysters, which, in view of the incessant rains this fall, are pronounced to be an unsafe article of diet. In nearly every instance these deaths have been the result of the latter cause, and in view of which, and at the instance of eminent physicians, the Corporate authorities have forbidden the bringing or offering for sale of oysters until the first day of November next."

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Detroit *Post* asserts that a lady residing in that city recently gave birth to four children at one time. The same lady on a former occasion gave birth to triplets, and on a still former occasion presented her husband with twins. Previous to this she started with one. The pair have been married seven years.

It appears that the greatest receipts the cable company has yet gathered in, were for two dispatches; the one containing the speech of the King of Prussia to the Chambers, and the other the account of the great prize fight which took place over here in August, between Mace and Goss. Here we see force and reason allied even in the cable!

The St. Louis *Democrat* announces, with great composure, that "at the present moment our list of pending libel suits is as follows: Madame Cora James, $20,000; Frank Blair, $100,000; Edward Brooks, $25,000; T. A. Larkin, $25,000; J. O'Neil, $25,000. P. A. Berthold, $25,000; total nominal value, so far, $220,000."

John Bull appears to be warming up against the Spanish Government. The Secretary of State has just dispatched a missive to the Court of Spain, which will perhaps make Signor Espagnoli open his eyes. It appears that a vessel belonging to a British merchant was, while sailing on her voyage from Leith, in Scotland, to Rio Janeiro, under English colors, taken to Cadiz as a prize; and that the ship and her crew are still detained at that port as prisoners of war, and refused all communication with the English Consul. In this matter the English Government has taken prompt measures. Lord Stanley, it is asserted, has demanded £20,000 damages for illegal detention of the vessel, besides an apology for the insult to the flag, and the surrender of the ship.

A person was walking in one of the streets of London, the other day, when a projecting piece of iron from a plane, which a workman was carrying, tore his coat sleeve. He sued the workman for the value of the sleeve and recovered, the magistrate remarking that it was the duty of workmen carrying tools in the public streets to take care that no injury was done to passengers. What if the rights of citizens were similarly protected in Pittsburgh!

It will be most gratifying to our readers to know that an eminent mathematician has demolished various theories of solar heat, and demonstrated that, for 30,000 years to come, the sun will continue to afford sufficient caloric to sustain human life upon the surface of the earth. This is about as long as any of us will be personally interested in the matter, and the prospect of our descendants being frozen to death is too remote to cause any serious uneasiness.

A Paris art critic, wishing to damn a certain picture recently, did his worst by saying that "the visitor could easily find the picture in question by the groups of Americans who constantly surround it in admiration."

Mr. McMillen, a British woolen manufacturer, has determined to remove his establishment to this country, and locate it at Buffalo. The arrangements have been completed, and the machinery is now being erected. This is an important event in the history of Buffalo.

Norfolk, Virginia, must be an unfortunate city, when its chief newspaper, the Norfolk *Dominion*, says it is "useless to deny that our city is at a stand still in every sense of the word."

A Western correspondent, who expects to be believed, says he met a big Indian on the Plains a few weeks ago, who had with him a large bundle of scalps. Upon venturing to ask the gentleman his occupation, the latter, with great gusto, answered, "Ugh, me been skirmishing for waterfalls."

Governor Swan holds an investigating court at Annapolis, this week, with Reverdy Johnson and William Schley, as counsel, to see if there be cause to impeach the present radical Police Commissioners in Baltimore, and, if the proofs are sufficient to displace them and put conservatives in their places, who will appoint a new set of judges for the November elections. Some apprehend that this may cause trouble.

### PERSONAL.

—The Emperor Napoleon has caused himself to be inscribed as an exhibitor of the 10th class at the Great Exhibition of 1867. That class comprises ameliorations of the moral and physical state of man. His Majesty has designed a model for a workman's house, which to lowness of price unites all the accommodations desirable and the conditions required by the public health. By paying a moderate rent, one part of which would be devoted to a kind of sinking fund, the tenant would in a few years become the proprietor of the house, such being, in his Majesty's opinion, one of the surest methods of instilling habits of order and economy in the working classes.

—Napoleon takes great pleasure in showing the light of his prominent countenance to his adoring subjects, and he and the young heir of the Empire are always together. It is said the Prince now understands eight languages, and converses in five, besides baby talk, which is not reckoned. He also paints and exhibits great talent as a sculptor, and is on intimate relations with all the ologies—especially the Rule of Three.

—Mr. Samuel Jessup, aged sixty-five and rich, died lately in Lincolnshire, England. He was chiefly noted for the immense quantity of pills he consumed. It was proven in a trial before the court that in one year he took over 50,000 pills. It was shown that, besides, he had taken 40,000 bottles of different mixtures. All this was supplied to him by one apothecary, whose bill, presented in court, took up fifty-five closely written columns. He must have made a good profit on his bread.

—It is said that Captain Knapp, of the lost steamer Evening Star, had not been in service for two years, until very lately, in consequence of a perpetual dream his wife had that some accident would happen to him at sea. This superstition of foreboding grew so strong, and took such a hold on the lady's mind, that her entreaties at last gained Captain Knapp's consent to give up a sailor's life about three years ago. For two years he led a retired life, but the necessity of providing for his family obliged him to return to his old profession.

—The Chicago *Journal* says: The death of three well known Chicago men is announced to-day. General E. D. Osband, late of this city, died on his plantation in Mississippi, of brain fever, on the 4th instant. John W. Whytal, the scenic artist of McVicker's Theatre, died last evening, having been taken sick at Dubuque, and brought home yesterday. Major Charles Willard, a well known lawyer and politician, and who was an officer of the First Illinois Artillery during the war, died this morning, after a lingering illness of several months.

—A so-called fashionable wedding came off at Washington on the evening of the 10th inst. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Gideons, the proprietor of the Washington-Georgetown street cars, and a man of great wealth. The bridegroom, Mr. Coate, originally of Cincinnati, is a private secretary and traveling agent of Jay Cooke & Co., the bankers.

—Dispatches are still passing over the cable line between Maximilian and the Emperor of France. The last one, sent this week, from New Orleans, where it was received from Mexico, cost nearly $10,000 in currency, the cash being furnished promptly by Max.'s agent.

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says the brokers Messrs. Drexel are known in that city to own one-half or three-fourths of the *Ledger*.

—A London letter writer expresses a doubt should Napoleon die, whether the French nation would submit to a ten years' regency even of the Empress, personally popular as she has recently made herself. She is not a French woman, and there are many in France who, to this day, persist in doubting that she is the actual mother of the Prince Imperial. Besides, religiously speaking, she is the most superstitious and fanatical woman living, and would be certain, sooner or later, to involve herself and the nation in some serious disaster, growing out of her wild vagaries.

—At the cable banquet in London Mr. Cyrus W. Field was ignored, nor was his name once mentioned subsequent at a meeting of the company. None but Englishmen are to be suffered to have any share in the credit of the enterprise.

### Sea-Going Qualities of the Miantonomah.

A letter written on board of the Miantonomah shortly after leaving Russia, says: The English have heretofore sneered at this class of vessels, but our entrance into Portsmouth put an end to their sneers, and filled them with grave thoughts. This voyage proves conclusively that the monitors of the Miantonomah class are sea-going vessels. As a sea-boat this ship has no superior in the United States Navy nor, in fact, in any other navy in the world, and I, for one, would not hesitate a moment to go anywhere and at any time in this ship, or any one of her class. So much for the monitors.

The same writer observes: Some of our officers were deeply affected on leaving Russia, as they had formed the acquaintance of some of Russia's fairest daughters, and from all appearances some of them left their hearts behind them. I know one that did, and it is the general opinion of our mess that he is beyond redemption; but we are in hopes at no distant day to hear him exclaim, "Richard is himself again," but at present it is, "Alas poor Yorick."

### The Herald on the New York Election.

The *Herald* of Monday says: It is evident that the Democrats intend to let the election in this State go by default. Their rout in Indiana, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa has disheartened and demoralized their forces. They can raise no more funds; for people will not be silly enough to throw away their money on a hopeless cause, and their speakers fail to come up to time. Their Republican allies see that the game is up, and are preparing to follow Raymond back into the fold. The confidential friends of Mr. Weed are busily engaged in whispering in the ears of the Republican State Committee and of the prominent Radicals that "Weed is not going to do Fenton much harm." It is now said that the majority for Hoffman in this city may fall as low as twenty thousand.

EFFECTS OF CHOLERA IN CHICAGO.—The *Republican* of the 15th says: The reports of cholera which have gone abroad during the week just closing have been productive of much harm to the trade of our city. The produce trade has not been affected, but the street markets, the markets for dry goods, groceries, hardware, &c., have witnessed an almost total cessation of custom traffic, which was more particularly noticeable during the latter part of the week. Indeed, trade on the street has been stagnant, and our merchants complain that the reports of the fatality of cholera in this city have been greatly magnified in the interior, and have actually frightened tradespeople from visiting the city under any necessity whatever. In some instances, timid tradesmen have refused to send any orders to this market, actually fearing lest the cholera might be found wrapped up in a box of dry goods, or stowed away in one corner of a box of hardware. It is really astonishing to what an extent the exaggerated reports of cholera have worked upon the minds and fears of some of the people residing in the interior.

### THE VICTORY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

#### Address of the Union State Committee.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS,
No. 1105 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, October 12, 1866.

On behalf of the Committee, I congratulate the people of the State upon the grand results of the recent political contest. We have elected our candidate for Governor by a large majority. We have indorsed the Constitutional amendments proposed by Congress. We have secured about two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature. We have elected eighteen out of the twenty-four members of Congress, a gain of two over our present delegation. These are the substantial results of our complete and magnificent victory; a victory achieved by the patriotic efforts of a loyal people, in defiance of the basest betrayal on record, and in spite of the most reckless abuse of Government patronage ever encountered by any party; a triumph of right over wrong, and fairly won, in as desperate a struggle and against as unscrupulous means as were ever resorted to by any adversary. Thanks to the Giver of all victories. Thanks to all our co-laborers, and especially to my able, devoted and efficient Secretaries, who toiled with me most faithfully for four months without fee or reward. Thanks to the other members of this Committee, and to the various local organizations. Thanks to the gallant "Boys in Blue," who fought and won another battle for their country, and to the able and patriotic press throughout the State. And last, but not least, many thanks to the noble Union League and the patriotic liberality of our friends in the city of Philadelphia.

By order of the Committee,
F. JORDAN, Chairman.

### The Adams Express Robbery—Robbers Arrested—An Interesting Condition of Affairs—A Feature in the World of Professional Crime.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 15th.]

A week ago to-day we published the particulars of a safe robbery on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, the which, it will be remembered, furnished for the history of professional crime another instance of the great cunning and audacity to which "crossmen" may educate themselves. The circumstances of the affair, as stated then, were as follows: Saturday night, October 6, shortly after the eastward bound mail train of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad left Seymour, two men entered the car of the Adams Express Company from the front platform, presented a revolver at either side of the head of the messenger, E. B. Miller, and demanded his keys, with which demand a compliance was made. While one stood guard, the other rifled the local safe of its contents, in value between $12,000 and $15,000. Then, requiring the messenger to turn his back to them, they threw one of the three through safes out of the car, pulled the bell cord, and, as the engineer replied with the signal to apply the brakes, made their escape as they had entered. When the speed was sufficiently slackened, they jumped, and the engineer seeing them jump, and presuming, as they were but half a mile from Seymour, that they were passengers who had been carried by that point, again used steam until signaled by the messenger to stop. One of the route agents of the Company, who was on the train, at once returned to Seymour on foot, procured a hand car and a gang of men, and repaired to the scene of the robbery, and, after a search, found the safe some sixty yards from the track, in the woods. This safe contained some $15,000 in coin besides currency.

The Adams Express Company offered as a reward the sum of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the thieves, or one-half for either, and one-quarter of all moneys recovered, under which inducement a most vigorous search was immediately commenced by citizens and detectives, the result being, as already mentioned, the arrest of three men, Jack and Jo Reno, and Frank Sparks.

The clue that led to these arrests was obtained early last week by detective John Eagan, of St. Louis, and Larry Hazen, of this city, assisted by Jo. Carey, also of the Cincinnati police, and was followed up vigorously by the two first named officers until matters were brought to such a point as to justify the "pull." The suspected men, who are now in jail in Indiana, have the credit of a history that gives them a first-class position in the community of professional thieves. Jack Reno, it is stated by citizens of Seymour (the arresting officers in the case are peculiarly reticent in the matter) is the leader of a very powerful and well known party of "crossmen" who have, for several years past, operated successfully throughout Indiana and Illinois, and with equal ability at either "lay" in safe blowing, horse-stealing and counterfeiting, making Rockford their headquarters.

An estimate of their character may be made from the fact that one of them was recently drawn up four times by the neck, on account of a horse-stealing operation in Illinois, in the hope that he would confess as to the crime, and tell who were his associates. All the "squealing" he would do was to say, "Hang, and be d—d to you!"

It is confidently believed that this Jack Reno and his "pal" Sparks are the men who perpetrated the impudent robbery above mentioned. Their clothing is identified as that of the robbers; a mask similar to those used was found in their possession; a heavy revolver found on one of them corresponds, in size and shape, exactly with an impression of a revolver made in the mud by one of the rascals as he jumped from the train, and the day before the affair neither of the men seemed to have any money, and on the day following they were betting and putting up hundreds of dollars on the election, winning every bet by the way.

Immediately after jumping from the train they must have walked back to Seymour station, for when word of the robbery was received they were there, wondering at the boldness of the work, and querying as to the amount stolen.

### The Star of the West and Her Passengers.

The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following particulars of the lost Star of the West and its passengers:

In connection with the foundering at sea of the Evening Star, on her way to New Orleans, there are some interesting facts to be told. The vessel is said to have been utterly unseaworthy: so much so that she was not insured—perhaps not insurable. This is a damaging circumstance for the Company owning her, and permitting her to go to sea full of passengers. Among her passengers were more than a hundred unfortunate women of the flash persuasion, who were on their way to spend the winter in the employment of procuresses from New Orleans. They included representatives from nearly all the first class houses of that kind in this metropolis. They all went down. Many of them were respectably connected. A city banker, on learning that his wayward daughter was among the lost, clapped his hands in sorrowful gratitude, and exclaimed: "Thank God, my daughter, the pride of my heart, is beyond this world's shame." Also, included in this flock of frail fair ones, were two highly accomplished young ladies, one the daughter of a minister of the gospel in Western Pennsylvania, and the other the daughter of a clergyman of this city. The families of several of our New York merchants were also represented among these beautiful female ruins. Indeed, I am told, that there was hardly one of these fallen women who could not point to highly respectable connections in this and other cities. Charity must now be thrown over them, but how sad the thought that a single burial case should have taken down into "that deep which nothing disembogues," so much of sin and wickedness, as the Evening Star contained. Few single interments have included a hundred harlots, an operatic troupe, and a circus troupe. It is only fair to state that this line of steamers has enjoyed the dubious reputation of being the only one which would engage its berths for the transportation of such rough characters as composed this unfortunate cargo of iniquity.

### Jefferson Davis—His Condition.

The Fortress Monroe letter to the *Herald* says: By what I deem very reliable authority, I am advised that Mr. Davis expects to be tried next month; that his more immediate and intimate friends look for the trial then, and that his counsel are laboriously preparing to enter on his defense. The most serious question of all at present relates to the health of Mr. Davis. While all most interested in him hope for the best, the most sanguine express the fear that his health is at too low an ebb to be restored; that the sands of his life are rapidly running out, and that he will soon be beyond the reach of all earthly tribunals. Mr. O'Connor spoke of his growing feebleness when here. Every day the increasing weakness of his voice, his unsteady and painful walk, the deepening hollow of his cheeks, his eyes more sunken, his dimming sight and failing appetite and spirits, show it with palpable and undoubting certainty. I write from no sympathy for Mr. Davis or the "lost cause," of which he was the offending head and front. I write simply facts as I learn them and become convinced of their reliability. While there may be doubt as to the time of his trial, and while it may be doubtful whether he is tried at all, there is no doubt as to the present state of his health. Strangers who see him unite in this statement. His friends, many of whom visit and see him every day, tell the same story. Southern editors obtaining interviews with him unite in the same strain. Meantime his wife and their youngest child remain with him. Of food of medicine, of attendance he has the best. He has no possible ground of complaint of his treatment. The only fault he finds is in the delay of his trial.

### New York Politics.

A New York letter says, the political pot is beginning to boil fast here in the city, while throughout the State both parties are making such exertions as were scarcely ever made before to obtain a verdict in their favor. There is to be, in some of the city districts, the fiercest sort of a fight on Congressmen. Dodge has decided to try conclusions once more with Brooks in the Eighth District. The former has the united Radical support; but if Tammany Hall adopt Brooks, as Mozart has already done, it will be a tough match. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton says she is running as a candidate against both of these gentlemen in good faith. Her friends are getting up a mass meeting for her at the Cooper Institute next week. Tammany will, doubtless, nominate a candidate in opposition to Fernando Wood in the Ninth District, which will probably insure his defeat. In the Fourth District, Morrissey's friends say his nomination is a sure thing, but they are, probably, too sanguine. In the other districts things for the moment are so mixed up that it is impossible to say, as yet, who is who or what is what. An immense amount of money is changing hands all around, and the "strikers," for once are reaping a bounteous harvest.

### Confederate Cruisers.

A most important case to us is now under discussion before the Admiralty Court. It concerns the seizure of seven Confederate vessels by our Consul at Liverpool. With regard to three of these ships, named respectively the Penguin, the Owl, and the Lark, it has turned out that there was no suspicion against them, and consequently the United States Government, through their counsel, Mr. Vernon Lushington, were assessed in damages for the unlawful seizure. The case of the other four will be argued next Michaelmas term, until which period the matter stands adjourned. When so many vessels were fitted out in England, against the neutrality laws, to prey upon our commerce, it was only right that our Consul should have caused attachments to be issued against any ships that he thought were intended for piratical purposes. In some instances, he may have acted wrongly; but in the generality of such cases tried, it has turned out that the vessels implicated were really intended for the Confederate service, and, consequently, they have always been condemned, or else have only got off through some loophole in the law.

### Mr. Johnson Stiff-necked.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* represents that Mr. Johnson is, and will continue to be Stiff necked and unaffected by the elections. Says the writer: "He does not contemplate any abandonment of the position he has taken on the question of restoration, because the elections have resulted adversely to his policy. Should there be any change at all, it will certainly not be manifested until after all the elections are heard from. But I am firmly convinced, and this is also the firm conviction of intimate friends of the President, that there will be no abatement in the energy with which he will continue to urge his "policy," nor in the tenacity with which he will cling to it, even though the Congressional plan should prevail in spite of him. This may not be wise statesmanship, but it is—ANDREW JOHNSON.

### FROM MONONGAHELA CITY.

#### Politics in Washington and Fayette Counties—Energetic Republicans—The Coal Lands of Fayette.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
MONONGAHELA CITY, October 13, 1866.

On Friday, the 5th inst., your correspondent started for a trip through Washington and Fayette counties. Knowing full well that everything was moving along gloriously in Washington county, anticipating, as the result has shown, that the whole county ticket would be elected, and that the Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence would be returned to Congress by a handsome majority, we crossed into Fayette feeling not quite so sanguine about the result in this county, as it has always been very copperish in its sentiments. But our friends have done nobly there, and will be ably represented by the Hon. John Covode. At Brownsville we were pleased to meet our friend, Bowman McKennan, Esq., who informed us that Fayette, instead of giving twelve hundred Democratic majority, would not give more than eight, and that Covode would be elected by a small majority. How true this gentleman's calculations were, the result shows.

Wishing there was a few more men here of Mr. McKennan's stripe, we bid him adieu and move on up the country towards Masontown. We halted within three miles of this place at the residence of James Parshall, Esq., who we found arranging matters and preparing for the fight, to come off on the Tuesday following. Everything that could be done to ensure success was being done. No stone was left unturned; as this gentleman, with Mr. Jacob Longnecker, and a few other sterling patriots, felt very deeply that everything depended upon the present issue; and too much could not be done to save the glorious cause that our brave "Boys in Blue" had suffered so much and perilled their lives for, and left their companions in unknown graves, scattered through every State that supported the "lost cause" in this unholy war against the best of Governments. Place a few such energetic, pushing, hard working Republicans as I have named, in each township in Fayette, and I'll warrant that the complexion of things would be considerably changed within a short time through this Democratic, benighted county.

For grazing and agricultural purposes no better land could be found than the southern portion of this county affords. The land is rich and very productive, and withal underlaid with some of the finest veins of coal I have ever seen, running in thickness from eight to ten feet. In some places there are three of these veins, laying one above another. The coal lands of this region have not as yet come into market, and at present are sold at a mere nominal sum by the owners, in comparison to the prices being paid between this point and Pittsburgh. There is certainly a fine opportunity for capitalists to invest in the coal of this region, as but a few years must elapse until these lands containing the black diamonds will become very valuable.

We were compelled on Monday to tear ourselves away from our hospitable friends, so as to reach home in time to vote on the day following. We can now send back the cheering news, "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

The mighty voice of public sentiment has spoken, and "treason is made odious."

CALEB.

### The Water Spouts of the Great Basin.

One of the remarkable phenomena of the great interior basin of Western America, between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, is the water spouts, or great masses of water that fall suddenly out of the clouds, and tear down the valleys like a tornado of water. A late Virginia, Nevada, paper says:

The citizens of Dayton were thrown into a state of excitement the day before by the news from El Dorado canon that a water spout had bursted, and was destroying in its maddened course as it swept along to the Carson river. Piles of wood were carried away as if they were bundles of straw, and it is supposed that a number of wood choppers, who resided in the canon, have been lost, as there were a great many persons engaged in wood cutting there. This water spout equals the one which occurred in Esmeralda county, two years ago, when a party, consisting of Mr. Hugh Glenn, his wife and mother, were then traveling in a carriage. The water spout burst upon them, killing Glenn's wife and mother, and destroying the carriage. One of the horses was so badly bruised that he died shortly after. Last week a water spout burst in Austin, Nevada, and for a short time the main street was flooded, destroying adobe houses, injuring stores, &c. The amount of damage was several thousand dollars. These water spouts account for the topographical appearance of the country, which shows that they have been quite frequent, and the large boulders that are seen isolated on alkali flats and deserts, no doubt, have been washed there by water spouts.

CUTTING THE STRAP.—A New York letter says: On last Sunday evening, in the course of one of his pointed and able discourses on the subject of reconstruction, a Reverend Doctor compared Andy Johnson to an omnibus driver who held the strap tight and refused to let a colored woman out unless she would pay double fare; the other passengers remonstrated with the driver upon the impropriety of his conduct, but he still held the strap, demanding double fare from the colored woman, on the ground that she had lost him a passenger, who, forsooth, had refused to enter the omnibus because of a female Sambo being within. At last, the Reverend Doctor continued, a gentleman passenger allowed his indignation full vent, and drawing his knife, *cut the strap*, and with it the throat of the whole controversy. The passengers got out without having paid their fare, Mrs. Sambo ditto, and the overreached Jehu was compelled to drive on to the end of his route with an empty vehicle. Any pious politician can make the application, which is simply that if Andy Johnson will persist in holding the strap to the annoyance of others as well as the colored people, (whom he hasn't Mosesed out of Egypt as promptly as his programme promised,) then the "others" must "cut the strap" and have him drive on with his empty Union omnibus to the end of his term, when his employers will discharge him for an indiscreet and unprofitable servant.

**Sweet Cider All the Year Round.**

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime.

One package of the above at 25 cents, will keep one barrel of Cider sweet all the year round. Sold wholesale and retail at the lowest rates, by McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. oc1

**WANT SUPPLIED.**

London Ale, Bottled Ales, London Porter, Brown Stout. To get genuine imported London Ale, Porter or Brown Stout has been almost an impossibility in this city, notwithstanding the fact that there are few tonics more suitable for weakly persons and invalids. The want has at length been supplied. A large assortment of the finest brands, comprising Barclay & Perkins' London Stout, Bass & Co.'s India Pale Ale, Campbell's Scotch Ale, etc., just received at FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market street and is sold by the case or single bottle, at the lowest rates. Also, a most complete stock of the finest LIQUORS for medicinal purposes. oc15-M TU&W

**DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.**—The Copartnership heretofore existing between C. Lukens, O. H. P. Williams and George Brewer, in the Saw Mill and Lumber business, was dissolved on the 1st of October, 1866, by mutual consent, Mr. Lukens having disposed of his entire interest in the Saw Mill and Lumber Yard to Mr. C. C. Boyle, of Allegheny City, Pa. The business of the late firm of C. Lukens & Co., will be settled by either party at the office of the Saw Mill in Rochester, Pa. Mr. Lukens in retiring from the Saw Mill and Lumber business recommends his successors to his former customers.
CHARLES LUKENS,
WILLIAMS & BREWER.

**COPARTNERSHIP.**

The undersigned having entered into a Copartnership under the name and style of Scott, Boyle & Williams, in the Saw Mill and Lumber Yard business at the Rochester Saw and Planing Mill, are prepared to furnish all kinds of Planed and Sawed Lumber. We have constantly on hand a large stock of Lumber of all descriptions, also Shingles, Lath, &c.
B. F. SCOTT,
C. C. BOYLE,
O. H. P. WILLIAMS.
oc15-W&S 3s

**CAMPBELL, STONER & CO.,**
**Carriage Depot,**
**AND SALES ROOMS.**

Carriages of all kinds constantly on hand or made to order.
No. 58 WATER STREET,
Next door to Hostetter & Smith's Bitters establishment, Pittsburgh, Pa. se2-1m

**CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES**—
100 doz. 2½ pound cans Fresh Tomatoes;
110 doz. 2 and 3 pound cans Fresh Peaches;
30 doz. 2 pound cans Green Peas.
Also, Fresh Pine Apples, Cherries, Blackberries, Huckleberries and "Winslow's" Corn, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
oc16 346 Liberty Street.

**ANTHRACITE COAL.**

We will deliver in Pittsburgh, in Pa. R. R. cars, a prime article of
**WILKESBARRE STOVE COAL,**
For $10 per ton of 2,000 pounds, in full car loads.
S. E. HENRY & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.
References—Lloyd & Black, Pittsburgh; F. Sellers & Co., Pittsburgh. oc15-NL

**SALEM, OHIO.**

**Isaac Trescott & Son,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of
BOOKS, AND WRITING PAPERS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS.
Jobbers of Yankee Notions, Rags and paper stock generally.

**PAPER SACK FACTORY,**
**No. 357 LIBERTY STREET.**

A large lot of FLOUR and BUCKWHEAT SACKS, on hand, and printed to order.
oc11-1m GODFREY & CLARK.

**WHEAT—A Cargo of Minnesota Club Wheat,**

Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by
D. WALLACE,
oc11 353 Liberty Street

**AUGERS AND AUGER BITTS,**
**Twist Drills,**
Drill Chucks, &c.
**JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,**
cor. Second and Wood sts.,
Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
au20-da

**MEN WANTED—TO ACT AS SALESMEN.**

Who are competent to engage in first class business. Apply in person, or address,
W. D. BAKER,
se15-ym 98 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**FRESH**
**BUTTER, EGGS,**
And all kinds of Country Produce, received daily at
COOK BROS. & CO.,
oc4 345 Liberty street.

**BUTTER—**
10 Boxes Very Choice ROLL BUTTER,
Just received and for sale by
JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON,
oc4 141 and 143 First street.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**STOLEN—FROM THE STABLE** of THOS. HUGHES, Seventh street, near Liberty, A DARK BAY HORSE, Nine years old, sixteen hands high, with short tail.
$25 will be paid for the recovery of the Horse and the arrest of the thief. oc17 s

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE** Directors of the Beaver County Oil Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable to Stockholders when demanded, at the office of the Treasurer of said Company. E. P. KUHN, Secretary pro tem.
BEAVER, October 13, 1866.—oc17 Y

**DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP** heretofore existing under the name and firm of MILLER & RICKETSON, was dissolved by the decease of C. W. Ricketson, 27th ult.
The business will be continued as heretofore by Wm. Miller, to whom all those indebted to late firm will please make payment, and those having claims present them for settlement.
WILLIAM MILLER.
October 16, 1866—oc17-TM

**RARE CHANCE—**
**GROCERY STORE FOR SALE,**
Well situated and doing a flourishing business. For particulars apply to
COOK, BROS. & CO.,
oc17-8 345 LIBERTY STREET.

**FOR SALE—**
**A GOOD DRAUGHT HORSE**
Will be sold for want of use. Can be seen at the BERLIN FOUNDRY, corner Penna. Avenue and Price street. oc17-8

**FANCY**
**GOODS AND TOYS.**
The attention of the trade is called to our large and well selected stock of direct imported and American VARIETIES, FANCY GOODS AND TOYS, which we offer at closest Wholesale and Retail prices, 164 SMITHFIELD STREET.
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ.
oc17-YM.eod

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**—Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, upon the estate of CHARLES W. RICKETSON, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to or having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are hereby notified to present the same for settlement without delay, at my office, at the corner of First and Grant streets, in the city of Pittsburgh.
oc17-2taw6w WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Admin'r.

**COAL. COAL.—**
**Philad'a. and Youghiogheny Coal Co.,**
Miners and Shippers by Railroad and River of
**SUPERIOR YOUGHIOGHENY COAL.**
Are prepared to fill promptly orders for LUMP COAL, NUT COAL and SLACK, at Lowest Market Rates, either in Cars or Flats, at retail from yard, or delivered to any part of the city. Barges loaded to order. Cars loaded for Eastern and Western Trade.
Orders left at Office, Yard, or through the Postoffice will receive prompt attention.
Yard—Foot of TRY STREET, near Gas Works, Pittsburgh.
Office, with Penna. Insurance Co., No. 31 FIFTH STREET, Second Floor, Pittsburgh.
T. N. PATTERSON, Supt.
oc17-1taw

**FOR SALE.—THE ENTIRE AND** UNDIVIDED WORKING INTEREST of a Three-Fourths of an Acre LEASE and WELL now producing
**200 BBLS. OF OIL PER DAY!**
Situated on the rich oil producing lands of the DENNIS RUN AND NEW YORK OIL CO.
The Rig and Outfit of this well (which is cased) is free from all incumbrance, and in excellent running order. We would respectfully invite an inspection of these Works.
Also, the entire and undivided WORKING INTEREST OF LEASE and WELL, producing 70 BBLS. PER DAY.
Three Fourths WORKING INTEREST in LEASE and WELL, now producing 18 BBLS. PER DAY, 41 Gravity Oil, together with one new Engine and Derrick on the same Lease for another Well.
Two-Thirds Working Interest in a Well ready to test, on the Reserve acre.
For further particulars apply at the Intelligence Office, LOWER TIDIOUTE,
oc17 JAMES DODDS.

**OPENING.**
**NEW GOODS,**
**NEW GOODS.**
We are now opening a choice supply of
**NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,**
OF
Latest Styles and Patterns.
NEW GOODS,
FINE GOODS,
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
AT
**WHITE, ORR & CO'S**
25 FIFTH STREET.
oc17-2t

**PLUMBERS, &c.—**
**PITTSBURGH LEAD PIPE**
AND
**SHEET LEAD WORKS,**
Make to Order and keep on hand all Sizes, Lengths and Thicknesses of
Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead,
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.
ALSO, KEEP ON HAND,
Plumbers' Materials,
Brass and Iron Cocks,
Steam Gauges, Steam Pumps,
Plain and Galvanized
Iron Pipe, &c., &c., &c.
**BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,**
**NO. 167 SMITHFIELD ST.,**
oc17 PITTSBURGH, PA.

**GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS**
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH MERINO,
HEAVY SILK,
SHAKER FLANNEL,
FINE SCARLET FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNEL, &c.
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ENGLISH MERINO,
PLAIN AND RIBBED SHAKER HALF HOSE.
FANCY SCARFS,
NECK TIES, MUFFLERS,
OF THE
Latest Styles.
**H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.**
oc17-eod

**ATLAS WORKS,**
**Morton St., 9th Ward,**
**PITTSBURGH.**
THOS. N. MILLER, - President.
These Works are among the Largest and
Most Complete Establishments
In the West and are now prepared to furnish
**ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**
BOILERS, OIL TANKS,
SHEET IRON WORK,
RAILROAD CASTINGS,
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
ENGINE CASTINGS,
MACHINE CASTINGS,
GENERAL CASTINGS.
au6 ORDERS SOLICITED.

**PREPARE FOR WINTER.**

**WE HAVE NOW OUR LARGE** STOCK OF ALL GOODS pertaining to the thorough line of
**HOUSE-FURNISHING**
**HARDWARE,**
CONSISTING IN PART OF
PARLOR COAL VASES; all sorts and sizes.
PARLOR AND CHAMBER FIRE IRONS, from $1 to $50 sett.
FINE AND COMMON FIRE IRON STANDS, every sort
PARLOR AND NURSERY FENDERS, from $1 to $20 each.
COAL HODS; an endless variety.
CLAW TONGS; every sort and pattern.
ALSO,
COOK, PARLOR, OFFICE, LAUNDRY, GAS AND CHARCOAL STOVES,
With a full line of
SILVER PLATED WARE, BRITANNIA WARE, BLOCK TIN WARE, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,
And, in short, any and every article needed for use or ornament in a well appointed household, at
**124 WOOD STREET,**
South Side, Five Doors above Fifth St.
**W. W. BRADSHAW.**
oc7 W&S

**PRIVATE BOARDING.**
**A LARGE FRONT ROOM,**
Furnished or not, as desired—suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen—within five minutes walk of the Post Office, can be had, with good board, on reasonable terms. References given and required. Address M. A. C., Commercial Office. oc13 S

**2 CARS NO. 1 SPRING WHEAT;**
1 cars No. 1 prime Spring Barley;
50 bbls Double Extra Winter Wheat Flour;
50 bbls Double Extra Spring Wheat Flour;
1 car heavy Middlings; 1 car second Middlings;
1 car Chop Feed; 1 car Shorts;
2 cars Ear Corn; 1 car Shelled Corn;
In store and to arrive.
KENNEDY & LOTHROP,
oc6 N 43 and 45 Federal street, Allegheny.

**DRY GOODS--WHOLESALE**

**CARR,**
**M'CANDLESS**
**& CO.**
**94 WOOD ST.,**
**PITTSBURGH.**
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
**DRY GOODS,**

Announce that they have just received and are now opening an unusually LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of all articles in the Dry Goods Line, Which they offer to the trade at the lowest market rates. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine their stock, comprising a handsome assortment of many

SCARCE AND DESIRABLE GOODS.
Together with Superior Styles of all the best makes of
Prints,
American Delains,
Standard Sheetings bleached and brown,
Tickings,
Ginghams,
Canton Flannels,
Apron Checks,
Shirting Checks,
Colored Drills, &c.
**FLANNELS,**
PLAIN WHITE, SCARLET, MIX'D RED AND GREY TWILLED, ROB ROY, MINERS, SHAKER AND SHIRTING.
White and Colored
BED BLANKETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
CLOAKINGS,
&C., &C., &C.
FRENCH, GERMAN & ENGLISH
FANCY DRESS GOODS.
Our Stock will embrace a great variety and all the latest Novelties.
NOTIONS,
A Full and Complete Assortment.
**CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,**
94 Wood Street.

**MACRUM & CARLISLE'S**
Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

**NEW FALL GOODS**

**MACRUM & CARLISLE,**
19 FIFTH STREET,
Have just opened an extensive and splendid stock of
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Rich Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons,
Embroideries of every description,
Rich and elegant Lace Goods,
Real Laces of All Kinds,
Real Lace Trimmed Goods,
Imitation Laces—a splendid line,
Nainsook, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin,
Linen, Lawn and Cambric, Irish Linen,
Gloves—all new and attractive styles,
Hosiery—a complete assortment,
Ladies' and Children's Merino Vests and Drawers,
Fancy Zephyr Articles—splendid styles this season,
Berlin and American Zephyr,
The Genuine Cashmere Yarns—all colors,
Bradley's Skirts of every size,
Fancy Articles and Notions.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our present stock before purchasing elsewhere.
All our goods being purchased direct, on the best terms, we are prepared and will make as low prices as any Eastern Jobbing House.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
se19 19 Fifth Street.

**JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,**
Millinery Goods, 77 & 79 Market st.

**JOS. HORNE & CO.**
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
GENT'S AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
RIBBONS, VELVETS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FLOWERS, SILKS, LACE GOODS,
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
BALMORALS,
CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS,
SUSPENDERS, &c., &c.
A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK ON HAND AT
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
77 and 79 Market St.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Metrpolitan Paper Collar Co.
oc4

**J. K. SMITH & CO.,**
NOS. 1 AND 2 DIAMOND,
SOUTH SIDE NEAR MARKET ST.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
**Teas and General Groceries,**
Have now in store a very large assortment of Green, Black and Japan Teas, Lovering's Crushed, Pulverized, Granulated, and Coffee Sugars extra C; also Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar, Booth & Edgar's and Jersey City Syrup, Sorghum and New Orleans Molasses, Baker's Chocolate Broma, Cocoa and Cocoa Shells, Hecker's Farina, Durkee's Select Spices, Mulford's Saleratus, Colgate's Toilet Soaps, No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel by the barrel and half barrel, Shore Mackerel in kits, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, etc., etc.
J. K. SMITH & CO.
se8-YM

**B. D. WILSON & SON'S CELEBRATED WINES**
**Brandies and Wine Bitters,**
Los Angeles, California.
These Wines and Brandies are offered to the people of Pennsylvania, for the first time, and we claim a superiority for them over many of the best foreign importation, especially, our Mound Vineyard or Still Champagne. Our Wines being perfectly pure are suited for Medical and Sacramental purposes. They consist of Hock, Sherry, Port, Angelica, (Sacot), "Mound Vineyard." Also, Sparkling Champagne, Pure Grape Brandy, Sansevain Wine Bitters, for sale in the wood or by the case, by
CARMICK & CO., Sole Agents,
N. E. Cor. CHESTNUT and FRONT Sts., Phila.
aug1-YM

**NOTICES.**

PITTSBURGH, October 10, 1866.
**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** of the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY, have this day declared a DIVIDEND, No. 24, of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on MONDAY, the 15th inst.
oc11 s E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

P. FT. W. & C. RAILWAY CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Sep. 30, 1866.
**DIVIDEND NO. 11.—THE** Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular dividend of two and one-half (2½) per cent on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, on and after October 17th prox. at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York, to the shareholders as registered at Pittsburgh.
The Transfer Books will close September 30th, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., and will open October 18th, thereafter.
By order of the Board,
oc17. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Sec'y.

**NOTICE—THE ANNUAL** meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, will be held at the Company's Works, at Natrona, Allegheny county, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, October 24th, 1866, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors, &c., for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. C. CARSON, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 4, 1866. oc5-td

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY,
Pittsburgh, August 28, 1866.
**THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW** converting
**U. S. 7-30 NOTES,**
1st SERIES, INTO
**U. S. 5-20 GOLD BEARING BONDS**
Persons desirous of making the exchange can do so by applying at the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 55 Market st.
au29-YM D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

**JOHN D. BAILEY,**
Stock and Real Estate Broker.

**FOR SALE—**
**410 ACRES COAL,**
One-half mile from the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, one mile east of Midway Station, vein 5 feet. Will be divided into two lots if desired.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS,
se4 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

**FOR SALE.**
200 acres coal and surface, situated about 30 rods east of Bulger Station, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Rail road. The road runs through the property. 150 acres of the surface is under good cultivation. 50 acres good white oak timber.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS,
se4 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

**FOR SALE—112 ACRES OF GOOD** tillable land, all level and under a high state of cultivation, 100 acres cleared, and can be worked by a mowing machine. Large two-story frame house, and large frame barn. Good orchard of all kinds of fruit. The place is well watered with never failing springs. Good well at the door. Situate one mile from New Brighton, adjoining the borough line of Fallston. The place is underlaid with a 3½ foot vein of good bituminous coal, underneath which a vein of fire clay from 10 to 15 feet, fronting on the Beaver river.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
se4 No. 102 Fourth street.

**FOR SALE—SCULLY'S SPRINGS.**
13 acres of Bottom Land, situated in Chartiers Valley, 3½ miles from the city, via Pittsburgh and Steubenville railroad, and accessible by good driving roads, including the celebrated Mineral Spring, known as "Scully's Springs." The medicinal qualities of the water will be readily appreciated on an examination of a scientific analysis of Dr. Wm. Meade. Pamphlets containing the analysis can be obtained on application to
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
au2 No. 102 Fourth street.

**FOR SALE--Dwelling House and STORE ROOM.** That desirable lot, No. 32 Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, having a front of 26 feet on Fourth street, by 84 feet deep, on which is a substantial THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING. The first floor consists of the Hall, and a large first-class store room. The second and Third stories are finished, and conveniently arranged for a Dwelling of six Rooms with finished Attic. The Store room is leased until April 1st, 1867, at $600 per annum. Possession of the Dwelling can be had at once.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
au13 No. 102 Fourth street.

**FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—**
**A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,**
Occupying one of the best locations in the city, and having a good run of custom. Immediate possession can be given.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street,
or E. C. KEYS,
au31 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

**FALL FASHIONS.**
J. W. BRADLEY'S
**DUPLEX**
**ELLIPTIC**
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
**SKIRTS!**
Will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs, but will EVER RETAIN their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary Skirts are CAST ASIDE as USELESS. They COMBINE comfort, durability and economy, with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.
At Wholesale by all the leading Jobbers in this city
For sale by all retailers who sell first class Skirts.
**WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,**
SOLE OWNERS OF THE PATENT AND EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms and Office: Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STREETS, New York.
se11-3m

**Great Watch Sale.**
ON THE POPULAR ONE PRICE PLAN.
Giving every Patron a Handsome and Reliable Watch for the low Price of Ten Dollars!
WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE.
And not to be Paid for unless perfectly Satisfactory!

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|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Solid Gold Hunting Watches | $250 to | $750 |
| 100 | Magic Cased Gold Watches | 200 to | 500 |
| 100 | Ladies' Watches, Enamelled | 100 to | 300 |
| 200 | Gold Hunting Chronom'r Watches | 250 to | 300 |
| 200 | Gold Hunting English Levers | 200 to | 250 |
| 300 | Gold Hunting Duplex Watches | 150 to | 200 |
| 500 | Gold Hunting American Watches | 100 to | 251 |
| 500 | Silver Hunting Levers | 50 to | 150 |
| 500 | Silver Hunting Duplexes | 75 to | 250 |
| 500 | Gold Ladies' Watches | 50 to | 250 |
| 1,000 | Gold Hunting Lepines | 50 to | 75 |
| 1,000 | Miscellaneous Silver Watches | 50 to | 100 |
| 2,500 | Hunting Silver Watches | 25 to | 50 |
| 5,000 | Assorted Watches, all kinds | 10 to | 75 |

Every patron obtains a Watch by this arrangement, costing but $10, while it may be worth $750. No partiality shown.
The Union Watch Co., Manufacturers, 149 Broadway, New York City, wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock. Certificates, naming the articles, are placed in sealed envelopes, and well mixed. Holders are entitled to the articles named on their certificate upon payment of Ten Dollars, whether it be a watch worth $750 or one worth less. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the article named thereon, upon payment irrespective of its worth, and as no article valued less than $10 is named on any certificate it will at once be seen that this is
No Lottery, but a straight-forward legitimate Transaction, which may be participated in even by the most Fastidious!
A single Certificate will be sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of 25 cents, five for $1, eleven for $2, thirty three and elegant premium for $5, sixty-six and more valuable premium for $10, one hundred and most superb Watch for $15. To Agents or those wishing employment this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business duly authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. Try us!
Address,
UNION WATCH CO., Manufacturers,
oc13-1m 149 Broadway, New York.

**NEW BOOKS.**
**NEW BOOKS.**
Homes without Hands;
Six Months in the White House;
Our Neighbors in the Corner House;
Picciola—by Saubine;
Contribution of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania.
Helen Courtenay's Promise;
Pastimes with My Little Friends;
Chas. Lamb—by Barry Cornwall;
Prison Life of Jeff. Davis;
The Apostles—by Renan;
Taken Upon Trust.
The NEW FORM OF BOUNTY BLANKS for personal application, now ready. Price 55c per dozen mailed. For sale by
**J. R. WELDIN & CO.,**
oc7 101 WOOD STREET.

**CHANGE—WE HAVE THIS DAY** appointed Messrs. PETRIE & CO., 75 and 77 Leonard st., Our sole Agents for the sale of the N. Y. ENAMEL PAPER COLLAR MANUFACTURING CO. COLLARS
Each Carton containing our Collars will have our Trade Mark,
H. HUSTON, Prest.,
N. Y. E. P. C. Mfg. Co.
New York, October 1st, 1866. oc5-ss

**COPARTNERSHIP.**
The undersigned having purchased the stock and machinery of the late FREDERICK AESCHLEMANN, have, on the first day of October, 1866, entered into a partnership under the style of
**HARPER, GUTMAN & CO.,**
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
**WAGONS, &C.,**
At the old established Stands of Frederick Aeschlemann and Thomas Harper, on Beaver street, Manchester, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.
THOMAS HARPER,
A. ANTHONY GUTMAN,
ADAM AESCHLEMANN.
oc9-YM

**ON CONSIGNMENT—**
50 bush Timothy Seed;
100 bbls Green Apples;
20 Boxes W. R. Cheese;
500 bush Oats;
2 kegs Butter;
50 bush Onions, for sale by
STURGEON BROS.,
se15 303 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**WANTED.**

*Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. No advertisement will be inserted for less than fifty cents.*

WANTED—PARTNER.
**WANTED—A PARTNER TO JOIN** in the Right of Fayette County, Pa., for ANDREWS' GAS GENERATOR, or to purchase the whole County. For further particulars address Box 12, Connellsville, Fayette County, Pa. oc17-s

WANTED—ROOMS.
**WANTED.—THREE OR FOUR** ROOMS, suitable for a small family; best reference given. Address J. A. W., COMMERCIAL OFFICE. oc17-T

**WANTED—SUITABLE ROOM** for an Office in or near Fifth street. Address at COMMERCIAL OFFICE, FARGO. oc17-T

WANTED—SAFE.
**WANTED—A MEDIUM SIZE** SECOND-HAND SAFE wanted. Address L. P. MORROW, Pittsburgh P. O. oc17-s

WANTED—MACHINISTS.
**WANTED—TWO GOOD MACHINISTS** to go to Brady's Bend. Apply to JAMES D. McKEE, No. 22 Fifth street, up stairs. oc17-R

WANTED—BOYS.
**WANTED—THREE BOYS WHO** understand Folding Papers. Apply at COMMERCIAL OFFICE, between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M. oc17

WANTED—GIRL.
**WANTED—A PROTESTANT** GIRL to do housework. Good references required and good wages given. A Girl from the country preferred. Address "C," Commercial Office, or inquire at 96 FIFTH STREET. oc17 T

WANTED—DRIED APPLES.
**WANTED, DRIED APPLES.**—Wanted, Five Thousand Bushels DRIED APPLES, packed in good barrels, for which a liberal price will be given if notified soon. Address C. C. WICK, 27 Atwater Block, Cleveland, O. oc17-R

WANTED—BUSINESS.
**WANTED—A PARTY WITH** $10,000 to $15,000 cash wishes to secure an active interest in some established Mercantile and Manufacturing Business. "Tip top" references given and required. Address for a few days, "B," Lock Box 428. oc16-s

WANTED—BOARDERS.
**WANTED—BOARDING CAN BE** had in Sewickley by addressing "A" Lock Box 44, PITTSBURGH P. O. oc16-TUWAF

WANTED—SITUATION.
**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A** YOUNG MARRIED MAN; is an efficient Salesman, acquainted with Dry Goods; has good references or would invest $2,000 in any (except Liquor) business, furnishing active employment. Address Box "O," THIS OFFICE. oc16 R

WANTED—SALESMAN.
**WANTED—BY AN IRON HOUSE** in this city, AN EXPERIENCED MAN, to act as Salesman and Traveling Agent. Address, with reference, "L," P. O. Box 288. oc16 Y

WANTED—TO SELL.
**WANTED—TO SELL A DESIRABLE** farm, one mile from Salem, Ohio. Terms easy. Inquire of Blair & Woods, Commission Merchants, Nos. 281 and 283 Liberty Street. au11-1taw-3m

WANTED—TO SELL.
**WANTED—To sell a farm of 190** acres on Green river, (always navigable) in Kentucky. Oil has been pumped for four years in the immediate neighborhood. Regular communication by steamboat, with Evansville, on the Ohio River. Address H. Commercial office, Pittsburgh. my23-tf

WANTED—AGENTS.
**WANTED—A FEW GOOD** AGENTS, Male and Female, to sell our new publications in this city and vicinity. Choice of Territory if applied for soon. W. J. HOLLAND & CO., 75 Third street, Pittsburgh. oc16-R

**WANTED—AGENTS—Now Ready**—A NEW BOOK—WOMEN OF THE WAR, by Frank Moore, author of the "Rebellion Record." For circulars address or apply to EMERY & HOWES, General Agents, No. 68 Fifth st., Pittsburgh. oc15-s

**WANTED—AGENTS—EXTRA INDUCEMENTS** to (Male and Female) sell our $20 Sewing Machines. Two new kinds. We will pay a monthly salary or give a large commission. Send stamps for illustrated circulars. Address J. P. HENRIE & CO., 248 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. oc15-7m

**WANTED—AGENTS—$150 PER** MONTH, everywhere, male and female, to sell the GENUINE COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. The greatest invention of the age. Price only $18 00. Every Machine warranted three years. Address, for particulars, SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. oc9-1md&

**WANTED.—AGENTS FOR THE** PICTORIAL BOOK OF
**ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS**
OF THE REBELLION;
Heroic, Patriotic, Romantic, Humorous and Tragical. Splendidly Illustrated with over 300 fine Portraits and Beautiful Engravings.
There is a certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, and will not get embodied in romance or poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if preserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be called the gossip, the fun, the pathos, of the war.
These illustrate the character of the leaders, the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of women, the bravery of men the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service. From the beginning of the war the author has been engaged in collecting all the anecdotes connected with or illustrative of it, and has grouped and classified them under appropriate heads, and in a very attractive form.
The volume is profusely illustrated with over 300 engravings by the first artists, which are really beautiful; worthy of examination as specimens of art. Many of them are set into the body of the text after the popular style of Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution. The book's contents include reminiscences of camp, picket, spy, scout, bivouac, siege and battlefield adventures; thrilling feats of bravery, wit, drollery, comical and ludicrous adventures, etc., etc.
Amusement as well as instruction may be found in every page, as graphic detail, brilliant wit and authentic history, are skilfully interwoven in this work of literary art.
This work sells itself. The people are tired of dry details and partizan works, and want something humorous, romantic and startling. We have agents clearing over $200 per month. Send for circulars, and see our terms and proof of the above assertion. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
se13-TM4 507 Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**FOR SALE--TO LET.**

**HORSES. HORSES.**
**FOR SALE.**
One excellent Riding and Driving Horse; Two Horses suitable for Doctors or Family use, will be sold low as the owners have no use for them, at
HOWARD'S Livery and Sale Stables,
oc16 FIRST ST., near Monongahela House.

**STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—THE** STEAMER EMMA GRAHAM as she now lies at the Pittsburgh wharf. Length, 141 feet; beam, 30 feet; 4½ foot hold; two boilers 28 feet long, 38 inches in diameter. Engines, 15 inches; cylinders, 4 foot stroke. Has just been on the docks, is well fitted out and in good running order. Apply on board to Captain SMALL, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Cincinnati *Commercial* copy one week. Send bill to this office. se13-tf

**TO LEASE OR RENT.**
**THE STAVE FACTORY.**
On Bank of Allegheny river, at "Dawson Station," Warren and Franklin Railroad, three miles above Tionesta. The property on which the Factory is situated contains most 600 ACRES, all heavily timbered. Apply to or address
A. H. BROMLEY,
Shaw House, Tidioute,
oc15-S Warren county, Pennsylvania.

**FOR SALE—**
**THE ENTIRE FIXTURES,**
**Furniture and Good Will**
OF
**BRUNSWICK BILLIARD HALL,**
Nos. 72 and 74 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Hall is in most excellent condition and TABLES nearly new. The Proprietor desires to sell because other business demands his entire attention. Good terms will be offered a purchaser.
oc15 S JOHN GATES.

**SPRING WAGONS FOR SALE—**
Four new Spring Wagons, different sizes, city made, and warranted. Will be sold very low. Inquire of
ROBT. F. WEDDELL,
se21 cor. Smithfield and Water Sts.

**TO LET—**
**SECOND FLOOR,**
NO. 323 LIBERTY STREET,
Inquire at 12 SMITHFIELD STREET,
se13-tf SEAL & GRUNDY.

**FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED EATING SALOON,** in Oil City, Pa. There is attached an Ice House, Kitchen, Bedrooms and cellar, all in complete running order. This saloon, including Stock, Fixtures and Lease for three years, will be sold cheap for cash. Has a large run of custom and being in one of the best locations in the city, must always command a good trade. To a person desirous of engaging in this business, a splendid chance is here offered to make money. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Call on or address
C. WESLEY BARRICK,
Second door North of First National Bank, Oil City, Pennsylvania. oc6 8s

**FOR SALE.**
A CONTROLLING INTEREST
In an Iron Foundry and Finishing Shop in the city of St. Louis, Mo., new and for many years past in active operation, and enjoying a large patronage, being principally engaged in house building work. Further information may be obtained of Messrs. GRAFF, BENNETT & CO., No. 151 North Second street, St. Louis, Mo. se27 tf

**SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK—** The stock in the Meadow Mining Company of Pittsburgh, represented by certificates numbered as below, having been forfeited according to law, for non payment of assessment of Fifty Cents per share, due 25th June, 1866, will be sold at Public Sale on THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, unless sooner redeemed by payment of assessment, interest and charges: Certificates, 32, 33, 34, 185, 38, 39, 40, 41, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 170, 171, each for 50 shares; certificates 35, 183, 184, 42, 186, each for 100 shares; certificate 18, for 250 shares; certificate 188, for 434 shares; certificate 187, for 110 shares certificate 70, for 200 shares, 300 shares in name of George Darsie, no certificate issued.
By order of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer, Meadow Mining Company of Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, September 29, 1866. se29-td

**MONUMENTS,**
TOMB STONES,
**Statuary, Busts, Fountains,**
Architectural Decorations, Designs and Models of every description, at the most reasonable rates.
**I. BROOME,**
No. 90 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.
jy19-YM

e Daily Commercial

## THE HARBOR.

ring wind blew out of the south
at dashed the foam against the rocks;
hite caps dashed at the harbor's mouth,
gulls flew by in screaming flocks;
ever a storm cloud darkened the sky,
waves flashed bright in the sinking sun;
the wind that roared to the sea bird's cry
s as gay as youth with its race to run.

sails were glancing near and far,
some their journey had just begun;
ome came home to their harbor bar
m the coral islands of the sun;
from the spicy Indian gal s—
e from the icy Arctic breeze;
tell of battles with mighty whales
he desolate waste of the Polar seas.

strange rare things bring you home to show,
sailor lad; from the palm-crowned heights?
from the swart little Esquimaux
ler the arch of the Northern Lights?
rems do you bring, my sailor man,
m the elephant-trodden Indian shore?
quaint devices from far Japan?
at radiant shells from Singapore?

ammock, swung from the bread fruit tree,
dusky island maiden swings;
er over that charmed sea
gales that blow are always Spring's!
rough the radiant afternoon
palm trees drowse and the wind breathes low;
up to the rising o the moon
rollers boom on the shore below.

the moonrise; regular, deep,
y boom on the rocks in sprays and showers,
ong, slow clocks of that land of sleep,
ound the flight of Time and his hours;
fter the rising of the moon,
en cooler airs blow over the sea,
reakers sink to a lullaby tune
e the night-birds in the tamarind tree.

ou have been to those shining shores
ndless spring, oh gallant bark!
ou, where the Arctic tempest roars,
m out the dread half-year of Dark!
o one who sailed from this harbor-bar
as given to reach that mythic goal,
ea that is under the Northern Star
I rolls in mystery round the Pole.

and strange are the thoughts you bring,
eautiful, mysterious ships!
art goes out on the sea-bird's wing,
even its utterance dies on the lips.
ea of thought is a boundless sea—
rightest gems are not thrown on the beach;
waves that would tell of the mystery
and fall on the shore of speech.

## SO IT IS IN RUSSIA.

sided in Russia many years, and I
in justice, say that I thoroughly en-
my life in its capital. Business suc-
l well, my wealth was accumulating
ly, and I felt that there was no ex-
gance in having luxuries, nor in al-
g my family to enjoy them. We en-
freely into society, and the Russians
s treated us with the greatest kind-
Our children were growing up; the
had been educated in London, and
ent her holidays at her grandfather's,
nt. A short time before we had been
ised by learning that she had formed
tachment with a young neighbor of
, of good character.
he season was almost too advanced
aveling, the young people petitioned
hey might be married in England;
e at last consented, with the proviso
hey were to pay us a visit in the fol-
g spring. I need not, however, dwell
our family. The night I am about
eak of was in the depth of winter.
thing was freezing, and only Rus-
would dream of parties in such
er; but it was the height of the sea-
St. Petersburg, and the party we
hat evening was expected to go off
ntly. Our friends were invited to
in masquerade, and we begged our
ates to disguise themselves effectual-
ur rooms were already crowded,
a stranger, or at least a strange fig-
ddressed me, saying he was obliged
ve early, and he trusted I would fol-
is example in returning home; he
he should not see me again.
s astonished by the odd address. At
thought he must have imbibed too
of the sparkling wines in the refresh-
saloon, but then I remembered that
would hardly have been opened.
hen Count Vladimer came up and
s hand upon my shoulder, saying,—
should scarcely trouble to carry a
in my hand, if I were you; for every
s seen your face, so that you cannot
se yourself, even if you put it
ray! why are you looking so mys-
?"
epeated the words of my visitor, and
could not forget them, although I
they were of no consequence.
disagree with you, remarked my
. "Those words must have been in-
d as a warning. I know that you
lone many kindnesses to our people,
e of them has wished to put you
your guard."
a! nonsense," I answered; but the
persisted. He reminded me that he
nown and liked me for years, and he
stly begged me to act upon the
ng. At any rate, if he found that
were grounds for his suspicions,
would promise to act upon his ad-

ry well," I said, and then turned

alf an hour's time I met my friend,
hispered that he wished me to join
n the library, which we found de-

y fears have been corroborated," said
unt; "you are suspected, and will be
to-morrow, or at any moment, if
how signs of departure. You must
t. Petersburg to-night!"
onsense," I again repeat; "you do not
se that I will leave my wife and chil-
on the whispered joke of some
drel, perhaps!"
o not wish you to leave your wife
ildren," answered my friend; "take
with you, or possibly you may all
the road to Siberia before you are
, and it will be small comfort to you
ow that you have done nothing wrong,
hat perhaps in twenty years' time
ay be acquitted. Be warned in time
incere well-wisher."
Count's argument had some effect,
inquired what had best be done.
xchange dresses with me," was the
r; "but first order your people to
a hamper full of eatables, on the plea
urprise for my children, and manage
e both wine and the brandy included;
quietly tell your wife to collect her
bles, and conceal them upon her
—she fortunately is wearing her
onds; then return, and we will change
s."
was soon done. My poor wife was
those valuable women who could
a hint without stunning one with
ions. Meanwhile, I personated Count
mer as well as I was able, wearing
ask tightly fastened as you may
se.
next time we met, my friend told
at his carriage was both warm and
and well supplied with furs, as they
long drive from their country-seat.
ought our best plan would be to
it as if we were leaving the party,
esh horses at Iverskoy, and reach the
ers with speed; whilst he and his
would personate us as long as they

ut if there is any risk, you will be
likely to suffer than a foreigner."
ardon me," he answered; "the
ess is nearly connected with the
ess, and a favorite at Court; and
ould not allege that we had done
ing worthy of blame, for surely you
pay me a visit in the country with-
mitting treason; and I could aver
h that I had no suspicion that you
een guilty of any crime to drive you
he country. On second thoughts, I
you had better leave your youngest
behind; he is too young to bear the
ey, and I will promise that my wife
ake the greatest care of him; and
repare your amily with all haste."
ed scarcely say that Count Vladimer
English fluently, as compared with
of the Russians, and he acted the
of a host capitally; whilst I persuaded
rls that we intended to carry on the
of our disguise, and would try and
he servant-in when we arrived at
untry-seat of Count Vladimir. My
hters were fortunately dressed as
, and their sable pelisses, which
in the evening they had deemed as
nces, were well qualified for a jour-
and a large domino concealed effec-
the thick shawls which scarcely
the embroidered velvet dress of my

st no time in explaining matters to
amily. My daughters could not be-
heir ears, whilst my wife seemed
ed in sorrow that her darling
ey should be left to the mercy of
an barbarians.
thoughtful friend had furnished me
note to his confidential attendant,
o sooner was it read than he left me,
we recruited ourselves with the hot
r provided for his master. On his
he urged us to start directly. The
were wrapped still more warmly
s and hoods, whilst I had an im-
fur coat assigned me, the outside
of sheepskin. Emily, my youngest
ter, declared that I looked exactly
polar bear raised upon his hind
But to our dismay we found that
xtra wraps had so increased our size
t was next to impossible to wedge
lf into the carriage. What was to be
? I began to take off my coat, but
lievitsch objected—
would be sure to require it. Besides,"
ded, "would it not cause remarks to
carriage crowded to that extent with
and ladies, and no servant to attend
them? Could not my lord personate
ant, and stay outside the carriage?"
this I agreed willingly. Vassilie-
told me that I would find pipes, to-
and cigars in the hamper, beneath
t, and a few other things which I
require.
last we were off at a rattling pace.
ount's horses were first rate, and
were well driven; but the night grew
r and colder. Anxiety of mind
d to have deadened my external
s, and I only dreaded the want of
s. Imagine my delight when we ar-
at the post stage to find four horses
adiness. The Count had ordered one
people to ride on, and give notice of
oming upon business of importance.
had recourse to the cigars beneath
, and a small lantern showed me a
heterogeneous mass of articles; a
of pistols and ammunition were
gst the number, and thankful I was
hem, as I was determined to sell
fe dearly if we were pursued.
continued our journey during the
ing day, the weather continuing fine
h cold. A great deal of snow had
during the past week, and the roads
heavy in consequence; towards night,
began to moan in a threatening
er. At the post house we were
gly recommended to remain all night,
next stage was through a large wood

which was frequented by wolves, and the innkeeper told us that several oxen had suffered from them, though he did not think that they would dare to attack a carriage. Time was too precious for us to spare it for rest; so I said we must continue our journey at all risks. Dispatches of consequence were in the carriage. We hurried on, for the wolves were on all sides, making the most horrid noise.

We made but slow progress. At last we came to a dead stop. I disentangled myself as well as I was able from all my furs, and jumped to the ground. A tree had fallen down across the narrow road. Ivan then got a hatchet, and began to cut the top away. I saw that this must be a tedious business, and trembled for the result. The wolves seemed to be creeping nearer and nearer, and they might attack our horses at any moment. I took the hatchet from Ivan's hands, and begged him to look after his cattle; but I had soon to relinquish it, that I might answer the questions of the women. One of them was sure that the wolves were near.

"I am afraid so," was the reply; "that is the reason we are so hurried about the tree; if we can only keep them at a distance till the passage is free, I have no fear."

"Make a fire," cried one of the girls; "that is the way they frighten lions and tigers."

"Yes, but lions and tigers usually reside in hot countries, where sticks are dry," answered I; "but I will speak to our driver about it."

I found him holding with difficulty the startled and frightened animals, and inquired whether a fire would be practicable.

"The best thing that can be done," said he; "get everything you can spare from the carriage, and if once you can get a blaze, the fir tops may kindle."

On telling the ladies, I found they were determined to be useful; so I left it to them, and worked hard at the tree, whilst Ivan instructed my daughters; the lid of a box and some straw were soon ignited, and not a bit too soon. The wolves had drawn so near that we could hear them snarling as they hustled one another. But my work was nearly done; the horses were fastened strongly to the trees, and Ivan assisted me in lifting the wood.

When once the road was clear, we started; my wife had given Ivan a bottle of brandy, and put another on my seat; and much we needed it, for the cold was intense. Before long, the driver told me one of his horses was lame; he could not keep up with the others. As our speed diminished, our enemies crept nearer. I thought of the mask. I had kicked it under the seat, and I remembered the old school-boy dodge of frightening one's friends by putting a light within it. My little lantern would be the very thing. I fastened it to the mask, and waited till the wolves drew nearer, then threw it in front of them. The half starved brutes were startled; they could not make it out. The mask had fortunately fallen so that the light shone through the eyes and mouth, and I saw them stop; the foremost went up to it, but seemed afraid to touch it. But the wolves in the rear were impatient, and pushed the others on; one fell upon the mask, and evidently crushed the lantern, for the light went out, and again the wretches were in pursuit.

"We cannot be saved," said Ivan at length, "unless we can think of something else."

"If I had but a rope," I shouted, "I might do something."

"Then catch this," he answered, and threw a good sized piece over the top of the carriage; "I brought it in case the harness broke."

I pulled off my long boot, which was lined with sheepskin, with a band of fur round the top, and prayed, as I fastened the rope securely round the instep, that our hungry foes might mistake it for a trap. I then threw it over, and had the pleasure of seeing it bump most satisfactorily along, the wolves keeping at a most respectful distance. This continued for a minute or two, and then our lame horse fell.

"We must leave him," cried Ivan, jumping down as he spoke; and I followed his example, cutting the harness with our knives.

"Have your pistols ready, said the Russian, "whilst I fasten the traces—the wolves are upon us."

And so it was. My boot no longer served to frighten them. It now lay quiet on the snow, and I had just time to turn and shoot the formost as he was making a spring.

"Mount! shouted the driver, and I sprang on to the step, managing to shoot an immense wolf who was rushing at one of the horses.

"We are free now," I said to Ivan; "the wolves will surely remain with the lame horse."

"Yes, I think we are," he answered; "but load your pistols; if we do not reach the post-house before they overtake us, we shall find them more savage than ever; that poor brute will not be a mouthful for each of them."

But at the edge of the wood we saw the walls of the post-house, just as the pack rushed into the brighter light. They felt they were foiled, and shrank away howling dismally. As to the ladies, they were really more dead than alive when we helped them out of the carriage, and we all agreed that we must take an hour's rest before we started.

As we reached the frontier another doubt arose. Our passports were *en regle*, but I had them only for my wife, myself, and one of my daughters; they had been made out when we talked of joining my eldest daughter and her husband in Paris, and the were likely to be of service; but how was I to manage about Emma and Carry? After some deliberation, I decided upon consulting our driver, who had behaved so well in our escape from the wolves. So, telling the ladies that they might have a short rest at a comfortable little post-house which we had reached, I joined Ivan, offering him a share of my brandy-bottle, and asked if he had not been long in the service of Count Vladimer.

"I was a serf, born on his land," was his reply; "and my father was before me."

"Is he not a good master?" I inquired.

"He is, indeed, my lord," for so he persisted in calling me." "Ah! if all vassals were as fortunate as I have been, Russia would be a different country from what it is."

I said I believed his master trusted him, and I would do the same. I wanted to know what I had best do, as I had not passports for two of my daughters, and I dared not apply to the officials of the frontier towns.

"I fear you would not be allowed to pass," he said; "but could you not get them across the river Memel, and then pick them up after going through the nearest town?"

"How do you mean?" I inquired.

"When we get to Meretch," Ivan answered, "I could turn aside, for I know the part quite well. The river must be frozen hard at this time, and I or my lord might take the young ladies over, leave them at a cottage close to the banks of the Memel, and then return to the carriage and drive to Meretch, where you can show your papers."

This plan I deemed feasible, although the idea of leaving two young girls at the mercy of strangers was repugnant to my feelings. But when I told my daughters about it they both declared that they had no fear, and that they would much rather cross the ice than be detained perhaps for weeks at Meretch.

On the banks of the river another difficulty arose. There was no passport for Ivan, and we were most unwilling to part from him.

"My lord must condescend to act as driver," said Ivan, "and I can see the young ladies across the river, and protect them from danger if necessary. Or I can stay with the carriage, and on arriving at Meretch pretend to return to St. Petersburgh, and seize the first opportunity of crossing the river."

The last plan would have taken too much time, so I told him we had full confidence in him, and promised him a handsome reward if we reached Paris in safety; and so we parted.

We had much trouble in Meretch. When I produced my passports I said my business was of importance; an hour saved was sometimes worth a fortune to a merchant like me, and if the official would kindly assist me by paying any dues that were required, I should feel everlastingly indebted to him. So saying, I slipped a bag of money into his willing fingers. He gave a look of intelligence, glanced at my passports, and begged me not to dismount, there should not be a hindrance if he had the power to prevent it.

When out of the town my heart bounded. We were once more free! I trusted to join the girls in an hour or so, and lost no time on the road, but the path was a winding one, and there were numerous cross-roads; however, I took the river as my guide, and in course of time we reached a cottage, but could hear nothing of our little party. Further on we met an old woman, who made us understand that she had seen two girls whom a Russian was taking before the authorities, as he feared they were spies. "But they looked both good and modest, and my heart ached for them," she added with a sigh. After giving her a trifle, we hastened on, and soon overtook my weary children. Ivan had seen some military resting in the cottage when he peeped through the narrow window, and feared that unpleasant inquiries might be made, so he concocted this story, which he was sure would win the heart of any peasant.

The girls told me that the poor woman had been very kind; she had brought them black bread and cheese in her apron, and milk from her little dairy, though Ivan had pretended that he could not allow them to stop and rest. My daughters said that they would never forget his kindness and thoughtfulness; and, indeed, he has proved a most faithful servant; he is now my gamekeeper at ——. His master thought it would be scarcely prudent for him to return to Vladimir.

A day later I could not have left the capital, for I should have been in prison; for the authorities had heard that I was connected with the English press. Nothing could be more absurd; but so it is in Russia.

---

**B. LIEBER,**
IMPORTER OF
**Wines, Brandies, Gins, &c.**
No. 111 S. WATER ST., below Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA.
Also, MONONGAHELA and BOURBON WHISKY
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**$1,100 WILL PURCHASE A** SMALL FARM of four acres of Land, underlaid with Coal, with a new Frame Dwelling, a never failing spring and good spring house; 46 trees of assorted kinds of grafted fruit, all under good fence; situate 1½ miles from Canonsburg, Washington county, Pa. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of
G. S. BATES,
Butler st., Lawrenceville, Pa.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**PITTSBURGH THEATER.**
Lessee and Manager..........WM. HENDERSON.

Successful engagement of the Classic Actor,
**MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,**

Whose performances for the past two nights has elicited the most unbounded applause. Mr. Brougham's success in New York, where he played an engagement of 90 nights to immense crowds, and that during the heated term, endorses the reputation which he richly merits.

Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,
FLIES IN THE WEB.
Corydon Foxglove, an attorney..........Mr. Brougham.
To conclude with
A THUMPING LEGACY.

**TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.**
W. C. SMYTHE..........Sole Lessee and Manager.
Engagement of the beautiful and accomplished comedienne,
MISS LIZZIE WESTBURY.
Who will appear this evening in her charming representations of
THE FOUR SISTERS.
The Album of Beauty and the Comedy Congress in superb Ballets, Songs, Dances, Negroisms, &c.

**CITY BILL POSTER.**
JAMES THACKERY
No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. fe28-17

## FINANCIAL.

# First Mortgage
# BONDS
OF THE
# Central
# PACIFIC R. R. CO.,
OF CALIFORNIA,

**Interest at the Rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.**

**Principal and Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.**

**Amount of Issue, $7,336,000**
**In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.**

**The Bonds have 30 Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the Great Pacific Railroad Route, adopted and aided by the United States Government.**

The amount of these First Mortgage Bonds to be issued per mile is limited by law to the amount of United States Bonds allowed and issued to aid the construction of the Road, and the Mortgage by which they are secured is declared by Act of Congress to constitute a lien prior and superior to that of the United States Government.

The aid received from the Government (in amount equal to this First Mortgage) is economically and judiciously applied to the construction and equipment of the Road, together with nearly $7,000,000, received from Stock Subscriptions and other sources. The first Mortgage therefore amounts to but about 35 per cent. of the actual cost and value of the Property which it covers.

The Road is now completed, equipped and running from Sacramento City to Alta, a distance of 73 miles, and the earnings for the three months ending August 1st, were as follows, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| MAY, 1866 | $65,115 83 |
| JUNE " | 67,429 78 |
| JULY " | 85,000 00 |

## IN GOLD.

The earnings are steadily increasing, and are estimated at over $160,000 in Gold for the month of August—the official report for that month not having been received at this date.

The construction of the Road is g vigorously forward—24 miles additional being nearly ready for the cars,—and it will probably be in full operation to the California State Line—156 miles from Sacramento City—during the Summer of 1867, when its earnings must be very large, as the entire trade of Nevada, and a large proportion of that of Utah, Idaho and Montana must pass over its line. It has been shown by reliable statistics that in 1863 over $13,000,000 in Gold was paid for freighting goods from California to Nevada alone.

This part of the great Pacific Railroad Route is destined to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the world, and its First Mortgage Bonds are among the best secured and most desirable investments ever offered.

Over $1,600,000 has already been expended in grading beyond the point to which the road is now running, and the iron is bought and paid for sufficient to lay the track the entire distance to the State Line.

The Road has been completed and equipped thus far without the sale of a single dollar of its First Mortgage Bonds, and they are now offered to the public for the first time, after the earnings of the Road have reached the sum of $160,000 per month in Gold, only about 25 per cent. of which is required for operating expences.

The Bonds are offered at 95 per cent and accrued interest from July 1st, in Currency. Orders may be forwarded to us direct, or through the principal Banks and Bankers in all parts of the country.

Remittances may be made in drafts on New York, or in Legal Tender Notes, National Bank Notes or other funds current in this city and the Bonds will be forwarded to any address by Express, free of charge. Inquiries for further particulars, by mail or otherwise will receive punctual attention.

**FISK & HATCH, Bankers,**
**NO. 5 NASSAU St., New York.**

N. B.—All kinds of Government Securities received at the full market price in exchange for the above Bonds.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
AND BOUGHT AND SOLD AT
MARKET RATES.

☞ Deposits received from Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.

☞ Special attention paid to orders by Mail or Telegraph for the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Compound Interest Notes, &c., and the transaction of Financial Business generally.
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J. B. SEYMOUR WOOD Engraver, 26 FIFTH ST PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIE SINKING STAMPS, Door Plates, BURNING BRANDS, STENCILS, & SEAL PRESSES.

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**BRASS FOUNDER AND PIPE FITTER,**
Brass work for steam, gas, water and oil in their several departments constantly on hand or made to order, of the best material and workmanship. Particular attention is invited to our improved Oil Pumps and Hydrants. No. 129 SECOND STREET
Between Wood and Smithfield.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**NEW OPERA HOUSE.**
O. D. HESS..........Director.

Triumphant success of the universal favorites,
**MR. AND MISS COULDOCK,**

Whose delightful impersonations are witnessed by Large, Fashionable and Intelligent Audiences nightly. To-NIGHT (Wednesday) October 17th, first production of the intensely interesting play
THE WILLOW COPSE.
Mr. Couldock as..........Luke Fielding.
Miss Couldock as..........Rose Fielding.
In which characters they stand unrivaled.
To-morrow Night—THE CHIMNEY CORNER.
Friday—Benefit of Mr. Couldock.
Saturday Afternoon Fashionable Matinee—25 cents admission.

**YOUNG MEN'S**
**Mercantile Library Association.**

**THE LECTURE COMMITTEE**

Announce their intention of offering a COURSE OF LECTURES, as usual, during the coming season. They have made arrangements with the following well known persons:

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON,
JAS. E. MURDOCH,
RALPH WALDO EMERSON,
DR. R. SHELTON MACKENZIE,
THEODORE TILTON,
GEO. VANDENHOFF,
GEO. ALFRED TOWNSEND,
P. T. BARNUM,
HENRY VINCENT, of England,
JOHN G. SAXE,
HORACE GREELEY, and others,

BAYARD TAYLOR, WENDELL PHILLIPS and DR. BELLOWS are expected.

Season Tickets entitling the holders to Reserve Seats at those Lectures, for which seats may be secured, can be had of the Members of Committee and at the Library Rooms.

Price, as heretofore, $3 00,

| | |
|---|---|
| JAS. B. SCOTT, | BENJ. F. JENNINGS, |
| WM. P. HERBERT, | THOS. N. MILLER, |
| O. P. SCAIFE, | OLIVER LEMMON, |
| JAS. B. MORGAN, | Committee. |

oc15-6t

**ADELPHIAN SOCIETY.—PUBLIC LECTURE** by Miss MARTHA GLASS. Subject—"The Great Dictator." Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, THURSDAY EVENING, October 18th inst. Tickets may be obtained at the Book Store of J. J. Fast, Allegheny, and at the door—price 25 cents. The doors will open at 7 o'clock, and the Lecture will commence at ½ before 8 P. M. oc16-Y

**THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC**
WILL BE RENTED
For Concerts, Lectures, Balls and first class Entertainments. Apply to
W. A. McCLURG,
oc3-ss 57 Hand street.

## FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

**BEAUTIFUL**
**SUBURBAN RESIDENCE**
**For Sale.**

The undersigned offer for sale the late residence of Capt. Theodore M Harton, deceased, in Collins township, a short distance beyond "Allegheny Cemetery," accessible by the Allegheny Valley and Citizens' Passenger Railroad, containing between four and five acres.

This is one of the most beautiful places to be found anywhere in the vicinity of the city: in perfect order, with all necessary out buildings. Possession given at once.

Apply to W. & D. RINEHART, for the present at No. 239 Liberty street
Gazette, Chronicle and Dispatch copy. oc16

**Trustee's Sale of Valuable Lots.**

**THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING** been appointed Trustee by the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, will offer at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of October inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., THIRTY-FOUR BUILDING LOTS in the Eighth ward, city of Pittsburgh, property of the late Freeman and Miller, fronting on Penna. Avenue, Fride, Locust, Forbes, Marion and Bluff streets, part being marked and numbered in recorded plan of Eighth ward as Nos. 19, 54 55 58, 84, 85, 93, 94, 109, 110, 111, 112, 119, 150, balance being lately sub-divided and marked and numbered on new lithograph plan as Nos. 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179. This property is surrounded by fine improvements, and convenient to the business part of the city.

TERMS—One-third cash on confirmation of deeds; balance in two equal annual payments with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
ISAAC JONES, Trustee.
ALEX McILWAINE, Auctioneer.
Lithograph plans may be had at McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, Smithfield street. J. P. Penney and W. G. Hawkins Attorneys, 58 Grant street, John Miller, or the Trustee, corner Ross and First street, and Savings Bank, 63 Fourth street. oc15-s

**WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN,**
**16 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND,**
one mile from the city line, on the Perrysville Plank Road, fronting about 600 feet on said Road, one or two springs of water and several hundred young fruit trees planted, of different kinds, will be sold at a bargain by RAMSEY & HALL, Real Estate Agents, No. 91 Beaver st., Allegheny. oc13-s

**ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF COAL LAND ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.**—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Westmoreland county, the valuable real estate of Major John Power, late of Rostraver township, in said county, will be sold THURSDAY, October 18th, A. D. 1866. Said farm contains 237 acres underlaid with the best quality of COAL, fronting nearly one-half mile on the Monongahela river on pool No. 3, having a good brick house, good barn and outbuildings thereon. The land is of the best quality, being limestone, and one of the most productive in the county. There is a superior flag-stone quarry on the premises, a sample of which can be seen in the pavements of the principal streets of Pittsburgh. See full description in Greensburg *Herald*. ☞ The coal ascends from the river and can be easily drained. Terms easy.
JAMES S. POWER, }
E. F. HOUSEMAN, } Administrators.
oc6-ss

**FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF LAND** fronting on the Allegheny river, 5 miles from the centre of the city, near the Sharpsburg station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The road from the Lawrenceville Plank Road to East Liberty passes through the property. The improvements are a handsome cottage Dwelling, a substantial Stone Barn, Carriage House, &c., and the place is a very desirable one for a country residence, having a river front of about 180 rods. For further particulars, apply to
TIERNAN & HAY, Att'ys, at Law,
au11-tf 81 Fourth Street.

**ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF A VALUABLE WOOLEN FACTORY.**—By virtue of two separate orders of the Orphans' Court of Armstrong County, the undersigned, guardians of the minor children of S. and W. P. FULLERTON, late of the borough of Freeport, will offer either at public or private sale, the well-known and long established Woolen Factory, and Lots and Buildings therewith connected, lately owned by the said S. and W. P. Fullerton, being and erected on in lots No. 43 and 44 in the said borough of Freeport; and also in lot numbered 45, on which the store house is erected.

The works are in complete and profitable working order, with all modern improvement machinery, &c. They are situated in the center of a large wool growing district, with every facility of an accessible market. Persons desirous of making a profitable investment are invited to examine the works and give their attention to this offer.

If not sooner sold at private sale, the property will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the first day of November, 1866.

TERMS OF SALE—one-third of the purchase money in hand on confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest from time of sale. The unpaid purchase money to be secured by bond and mortgage.
M. B. FULLERTON,
Guardian of the minor children of Samuel Fullerton, deceased, and
JANE H. FULLERTON,
Guardian of the minor children of W. P. Fullerton, deceased. oc3-TM

**HOUSE FOR SALE—**
THE TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING,
Situate 165 Second street. Terms easy. Apply to
J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN,
se21-tf 71 Grant street.

**HOUSE**
**FOR SALE.**
I offer to sell, on moderate terms, a convenient, well built, three-story brick DWELLING HOUSE, on Second street, below Market street.
Possession given immediately.
HILARY BRUNOT,
my24-eodtf 115 Penn street

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CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
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**JOHN S. LEE,**
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And Dealer in
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**SUPERIOR**
**LUBRIC OIL WORKS.**
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**Superior Lubricating Oils,**
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JOHNSON'S PATENT PAINT OIL,
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Orders solicited and promptly filled.
Send for circular and Price List.
**Nos. 5 and 7 HANCOCK ST.,**
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**MERCY HOSPITAL,**
**In Charge of the Sisters of Mercy,**

For the treatment of all diseases requiring medical or surgical aid. All classes of patients admitted, irrespective of creed or color. Clergymen of all denominations permitted to visit patients of their own creed. Patients too poor to pay are admitted free of charge, on application to any of the attending physicians or surgeons. All regular physicians sending pay patients to private rooms may have full charge of the same.

Competent nurses, combined with the personal attention of the sisters makes this institution superior to any in the State for those afflicted with disease. One physician and surgeon in daily attendance.

Medical staff and months of daily attendance:
D. McMEAL, JR., M. D., 150 Grant street, October, November and December.
THOS. J. GALLAGHER, M. D., 144 Smithfield st., April, May and June.
SILAS N. BENHAM, M. D., 152 Third street, July, August and September.
J. J. CAMPBELL, M. D., 167 Ross street, January, February and March.
DR. E. DONNELLY, corner Sixth and Grant streets, Surgeon, in daily attendance.

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Successor to
THOMAS MOORE,
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
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**CURTIS & HARVEY'S ENGLISH** Diamond Grain Gun Powder, always on hand at JAMES BOWN'S,
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WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
**BOOTS,**
**SHOES**
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**SOLE LEATHER,**
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**WOOD STREET,**
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TO SHORT TIME AND CASH BUYERS
WE OFFER
SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

As our facilities for buying ARE UNSURPASSED BY ANY HOUSE EAST OR WEST,

PURCHASING DIRECTLY FROM
FIRST HANDS,

entirely for CASH, we are enabled to sell as low as any Eastern Jobbing House.

Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock and

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Orders for HOPE MILLS Superior Cotton Yarns, Seamless Grain Bags, Batting, Twine, Cotton and Linen Carpet Chain, &c., will be promptly filled at FACTORY PRICES.

☞ All orders by mail will receive immediate and careful attention.

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**GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.**
A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
No. 132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley

**NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,**
**No. 24 St. Clair street.**
A large and well selected stock of Ladies, Gents, and Children's Boots, Gaiters, Balmorals, etc., which will be sold at the lowest prices.
ap26-6meod JOHN SNODGRASS.

## FURNITURE.

W. J. MYERS..........W. C. HOPPER..........C. A. M. MYERS.
**MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,**
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**No. 45 Smithfield st.,**
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
**FURNITURE.**
PARLOR,
OFFICE,
CHAMBER, AND
DINING-ROOM SETS,
Constantly on hand and for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
A full assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured Furniture in store. se1-YM

## ATTORNEYS.

W. B. COOK..........JAMES EVANS
**COOK & EVANS,**
Attorneys at Law and Claim Agents,
OFFICE, KUHN'S LAW BUILDING
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special attention given to the Collection of Bounties, Pensions and Back Pay under the old and new Acts.
au5-YM

**SAMUEL HARPER,**
(Late of the 139th Regiment.)
**Has Resumed the Practice of Law,**
In the office of G. B. M. Smith,
NO. 28 DIAMOND STREET.
Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se5-if

**TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.**
A. B. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent associates, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold; taxes paid; titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly.
se2-tf

## MEDICAL.

**J. C. MATTERN,**
**DRUGGIST,**
**Cor. Smithfield and Third sts.**
SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
jy5 AND FAMILY RECIPES.

**PARK & BRILL,**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
**DRUGGISTS,**
NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET,
mh15 near Depot, Allegheny city, Pa

WM. J. KANE...JAS. R. M'CLELLAND...SAM'L H. DRUIT
**M'CLELLAND & CO.,**
Corner Federal and Lacock streets,
ALLEGHENY, PA.,
**Wholesale & Retail Druggists,**
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dye stuffs, Carbon Oil, etc., Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the west. my6

**SUGAR—**
200 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Granulated Powdered, A and B Coffee Sugars, 10 hhds choice Cuba, 20 hhds extra C, and 20 bbls Yellow. For sale by
my17 MILLER & RICKETSON.

## DRY GOODS--WHOLESALE

## CARPETS.

**CARPETS.**
**450 PIECES,**
**22,000 YARDS,**
OF
**Brussels.**

The above immense stock, including every variety of style and Pattern, all the Newest Designs, and all the Fall Novelties, is now being offered at the
LOWEST RATES,
With every inducement in price, by
**OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO,**
No. 23 FIFTH STREET,
oc11 PITTSBURGH, PA.

**1866. FALL. 1866.**
**CARPETS,**
WE ARE NOW EXHIBITING FOR
**Fall Trade,**

The most extensive and attractive stock of goods we have ever had the pleasure of offering to our patrons

**English Brussels and Tapestries**
Of our own importation, comprising many new and choice patterns never before in this market.
RICH WILTON AND VELVET CARPETS AND RUGS.
EMBROIDERED SWISS LACE CURTAINS.
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS OF CORNICES.
SIDE AND CENTER TASSELS, LOOPS AND BANDS.
CHOICE STYLES NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.

**M'FARLAND & COLLINS,**
Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH STREET,
Next House to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice,
Second Floor se27

**CARPETS.**
**McCALLUM BROS.,**
**87 FOURTH STREET,**
OFFER AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF CARPETING.
**THE LATEST FALL STYLES.**
A number of designs exclusively our own.
The assortment is unsurpassed in this city or elsewhere. The newest styles of
DRUGGETS,
CRUMB CLOTHS,
HASSOCKS,
RUGS, &c., &c.
McCALLUM BROS.,
au28eod 87 FOURTH STREET.

## PIANOS.

**PIANOS AND ORGANS.**
THE CELEBRATED
**BRADBURY,**
NEW YORK, AND
**SCHOMACKER & CO.,**
PHILADELPHIA
**PIANOS.**

THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.

Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, BRASS and GERMAN SILVER ROTARY INSTRUMENTS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.

WAMELINK & BARR.
y28 No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

## EDUCATIONAL.

**WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA**
**MILITARY ACADEMY,**
AT
**Evergreen Hamlet,**
NEAR PITTSBURGH.
Will begin its First Session
**On the 11th September Next.**
Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to
**T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,**
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.
Box 493, Allegheny City, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street. au11-tf

**CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING at the**
**Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,**
TROY, N. Y.
The next Annual Session begins Sept. 12th. For the new ANNUAL REGISTER, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director, Troy, New York. au6-eod3m

**CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,**
(FRENCH AND ENGLISH.)
For Young Ladies, Boarding and Day Pupils, 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Will re-open on THURSDAY, September 20.
Board and tuition, per annum..........$450
do do do for two or more sisters (each)... 400
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MADAME D'HERVILLY,
au21-YM-eod Principal.

## PRINTING.

**W. S. HAVEN,**
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper, to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

J. B. HARSHAW..........H. S. CRANE.
**HARSHAW & CRANE,**
**CARPENTERS & JOBBERS**
Shop, Cor. Penn and Hand Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All orders for repairing addressed to P. O. Box 575, or left at our shop will be promptly attended. au17-3m

**SORGHUM—**
10 BBLS. SORGHUM,
In store and for sale by
se25 JNO. B. CANFIELD & SON.

## DRY GOODS--WHOLESALE

## BANKS AND BANKERS.

**THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF** PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $300,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| JAMES LAUGHLIN, | ALEX. SPEER, |
| ROBERT S. HAYS, | FRANCIS G. BAILEY, |
| THOMAS BELL, | JOHN H. RALSTON, |
| THOS. WIGHTMAN, | JOHN WILSON, |
| | WM. K. NIMICK. |

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
se7

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

**WATCH REPAIRING.**
Having fitted up a new work shop in connection with our store for the Repairing of Watches exclusively, and having the advantage of good light and the best tools now in use, with a large force of COMPETENT WORKMEN, we are enabled now to do work on Chronometer, Duplex or Patent Lever Watches in a satisfactory manner to our Customers. All fine watches closely regulated by our CHRONOMETER.

**DUNSEATH & CO.,**
**JEWELLERS,**
**56 Fifth Street.**

**WILL T. WILEY,**
**WATCHES, JEWELRY &c.,**
WYLIE STREET, near Fifth.
oc12 YTHASAT

**SCOTT & HENNEGEN**
WHOLESALE JEWELERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
AMERICAN, SWISS AND ENGLISH
**WATCHES,**
ALSO, JOBBERS IN ALL DESIRABLE STYLES OF AMERICAN
**Clocks,**
Including the justly celebrated
SETH THOMAS AND CARTER
CALENDARS AND REGULATORS.
(Exclusively Wholesale.)
**31 FIFTH ST., Second Floor,**
oc6-RM PITTSBURGH, PA.

## STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

| GENERAL PARTNERS. | SPECIAL PARTNERS. |
|---|---|
| REUBEN MILLER, | SAMUEL M. KIER, |
| GEO. W. BARR, | SAMUEL DUFF, |
| CHAS. PARKIN, | |

**CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.**
**MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**Best Quality Cast Steel**
Warranted Equal to any in the Market, Either Imported or of Domestic Manufacture.
Special attention paid to fine TOOL and DIE STEEL.
**OFFICE, 38 WOOD STREET.**
IN ST. CHARLES HOTEL BUILDING.
Pittsburgh, June 18, 1866. je18-1y

**SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.**
**SINGER, NIMICK & CO.**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**Best Quality Cast Steel,**
**Spring, Plow and Blister Steel,**
**Springs, Axles and Steel Tire &c.**
WAREHOUSE, Nos. 83 WATER AND 160 FIRST STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA. jeo

**BLACK DIAMOND**
**STEEL WORKS,**
PITTSBURGH, PA.
**PARK, BROTHER & CO.,**
Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First and 120 and 122 Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no7

**HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,**
Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Muley and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 27 Fifth street.

## LITHOGRAPHERS.

**GEO. F. SCHUCHMAN & CO.,**
**PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,**
The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business cards, letter heads, bonds, labels, circulars, show cards, diplomas, portraits, views, certificates of deposit, invitation cards, &c., &c. Nos. 72 and 74 Third street, Pittsburgh. au3-3m

## PETROLEUM.

**HENDRICK'S LUBRICATOR,**
Manufactured by WHITE BROS & Co., New York.
**E. J. ROBERTS,**
Agent,
**No. 1 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.**
Keep constantly on hand

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton Factory Oil, | Dark Machinery Oil, |
| Woolen Mill Oil, | Dark Engine Oil, |
| Light Cold Engine Oil, | Dark Car Oil, No. 1, |
| Lt cold screw-cutting oil, | Dark Car Oil, No. 2. |

se20-3m

## PAINTERS.

**BARRY & BROTHER,**
**HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,**
NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR.
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
1y28-1y

## HOTELS.

**LA PIERRE HOUSE,**
**Philadelphia.**
The subscribers having leased this favorite house, it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests.
The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future, as in the past.
au30-3m BAKER & FARLEY.

## BOILERS.

**THE HARRISON BOILER.**

**A SAFE STEAM BOILER.**

**THIS NEW STEAM GENERATOR** combines essential advantages IN ABSOLUTE SAFETY FROM EXPLOSION in first cost and cost of repairs, durability, economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, not possessed by any other boiler.

It is formed of a combination of cast iron hollow spheres—each eight inches in external diameter, and three eights of an inch thick, connected by curved necks and rebate machine made joints, held together by wrought iron bolts with caps at the ends. The form is the strongest known: its strength to resist internal pressure very great—unweakened as it is by punching or riveting, which lessens the strength of the wrought iron boiler plate about 40 per cent. Every boiler is tested by hydraulic pressure at 300 lbs to the square inch. It cannot be burst under any practicable steam pressure.

Under pressure which might cause rupture in ordinary boilers, every joint in this becomes a safety valve. No other steam generator possesses this property of relief under extreme pressure without injury to itself, and thus preventing disaster.

It is not seriously affected by corrosion, which so soon impairs the strength of the wrought iron boiler. It has economy in fuel equal to the best boilers.

It gets up steam quickly and with little fuel—produces superheated steam without separate apparatus, and is not liable to priming or foaming.

Over five thousand horse power of these boilers are now in use.

For illustrated circular or price, address
JOSEPH HARRISON, JR.,
Harrison Boiler Works,
Gray's Ferry road, adjoining United States Arsenal,
Philadelphia, Pa.

CERTIFICATES.

OFFICE OF WILLIAM SELLERS & CO., }
PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1866. }

JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., Esq.—Dear Sir: We have your favor of the 9th inst., and may say in reply, that we have now had the "HARRISON BOILER" in constant use in our Works for nearly two years. It has given us great satisfaction. We consider it quite as economical in the use of fuel as any boiler we have used or with which we are acquainted, and are satisfied that it is much safer than any boiler made.
Yours, truly, WM. SELLERS & CO.

LINCOLN MILLS, S. W. cor. 25th and Spruce Sts., }
Philadelphia, September 10, 1866. }

JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., Esq.—*Dear Sir:* In reply to your letter of the 9th ult. I would say that I have been using the "Harrison Boiler" for more than two years, and it gives me great pleasure to state that I find it entirely satisfactory. I have had both Cylinder and Tubular Boilers in use, and have consequently been able to compare each of them with yours. I have two of your boilers of 75 horse power each in use, and my engine is 70 horse power. I do not require more than 60 lbs. of steam, but would not hesitate to run up to 250 lbs., if necessity required me to do so. I had each of the slabs tested in my presence to 600 lbs., to the square inch. I know that it requires less fuel than the best of either the Cylinder or Tubular Boiler. My neighbor, with about the same machinery, using the steam for power generally and heating his Mill with exhaust steam, informs me that he burns four tons of coal per day under his Cylinder Boiler, while I used less than two tons per day, during the coldest days of last winter, and heated my Mill with live steam, in addition to the amount required for power. The question of durability is one of time. I think that in consequence of the ease with which it can be cleaned or repaired, that it will last far longer than any other kind now in use. It is perfectly safe. There is no danger whatever of explosion. I do not hesitate to recommend it. If I ever need another boiler, I will get one of yours in preference to any other that I now have any knowledge of. Yours truly,
SAMUEL W. CATTELL.

PHILADELPHIA ROLLING MILL, }
KENSINGTON, PHILADELPHIA, August 14, 1866 }

MR. JOSEPH HARRISON, JR.—*Dear Sir:* I will say in reply to yours of the 9th instant that I have had one of your Boilers almost in constant use over one of my Puddling Furnaces for over eighteen months, and in all that time it required no repairs, with the exception of changing a few light bolts for heavier ones, and it is now running without any signs of leaking or want of repair, apparently as good as when put up. I think I have just grounds, from the experience I have had, to recommend them as a good and safe Boiler, and one that generates steam very fast. I feel confident that I get nearly double the quantity of steam from this Boiler that I do from any other Puddling Furnace in my mill that has two Cylinder Boilers over them. I believe the day is not far distant when they will be in general use in iron manufacturing establishments.
Yours, respectfully, STEPHEN ROBBINS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9, 1866.

MR. JOSEPH HARRISON, JR.—Dear Sir: In reply to your communication respecting our opinion of the "HARRISON BOILER," we would state as follows: We have had one of your boilers in constant use for twenty-two (22) months, during which time it has supplied steam to a six-horse Engine, driving about 7 lathes and several other power tools. It is perfectly tight and free from leakage: takes up less room than an ordinary Boiler, and as to its economy in fuel, you can best judge for yourself, from the following statement: During the past year it has burned from 50 to 60 tons Pea Coal, each week averaging 6½ to 7 days. We can truly recommend said Boiler, from our own experience, as safe, reliable and economical.
Truly yours, TAWS & HARTMAN,

ARTISAN HALL, Nos. 611 and 613 Sansom St., }
PHILADELPHIA. }

MR. JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr.—Dear Sir: We take great pleasure in testifying to the merits of your Boiler as a generator of steam, the confidence we have in its safety, its economy of fuel, and also of space for its erection. It has now been in successful operation for more than a year, without the necessity of any repairs, and our confidence increases with its use. We shall always consider it a privilege to exhibit and explain its merits to any who may wish to examine it.
Respectfully,
GEO. W. SIMONS, BROTHER & CO.

MERCANTILE PRINTING ROOMS, Franklin }
Building, Philadelphia, August 16, 1866. }

JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., Esq.—Dear Sir:—I am very much pleased with the Boiler you put in for me, some nine or ten months ago. It has been in constant use—no trouble—no repairs—no stopping to clean out—and steam can be "got up" in about twenty minutes. It requires less coal than the Cylinder Boiler formerly used here, although it is doing a great deal more work. I cheerfully recommend it as being and doing all that you claim for it.
Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES S. RODGERS.

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN OFFICE, }
607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Sept. 1 1866. }

JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr. Esq.—Dear Sir:—We have one of your 31 horse power Globular five slabbed Boilers, known as the "Harrison Boiler," in use now nearly five months, and as a safe, reliable steam boiler, and for economy of fuel, we think it cannot be equaled. We have a 10 horse power engine running eight hours per day, with an average saving of 50 per cent. in the use of fuel, over the old style boiler. Our engineer, Mr. George Lodge, has had over 30 years experience in the management of boilers, and he has no hesitation in pronouncing the Harrison Boiler the best he ever worked.
Very respectfully yours,
EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10, 1866.

JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., Esq.—Dear Sir:—The "HARRISON BOILER" that we bought of you, about some four months ago, has given us perfect satisfaction. The boiler is placed over one of our heating furnaces, and in consequence of the steam pipe connections with our main steam pipe, we have no means of testing its economy in fuel. We believe it to be safer and more economical than the Cylinder Boiler, and have no hesitation in recommending it as admirably adapted for Rolling Mills. Its length—the same as the length of a heating furnace—enabled us to place it immediately over the furnace, requiring no additional space, thus avoiding the necessity of locating the furnaces at an inconvenient distance from the machinery, which the ordinary Cylinder Boiler requires.
Yours truly, VERREE & MITCHELL.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15, 1866.

JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., Esq.—Dear Sir:—Before ordering one of your boilers, we sought information respecting them, from some of our friends who were using them. Their testimony was of such a character that we felt no hesitation in adopting it, and it has more than answered our expectations. We recommend them as safe, very economical, and easily managed; they possess fully all the advantages you claim for them.
Very respectfully yours, L. MARTIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
City Office, No. 140 South Wharves.

GERMANTOWN, August 16 1866.

MR. JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr.—*Dear Sir:* About four months ago, we put in one of your "HARRISON BOILERS," and it gives us much pleasure to be able to state that, as a SAFE STEAM GENERATOR, in its general economy in fuel, time, etc., we consider it the best boiler now in use. Our boiler is 50-horse power; our engine has a 10-inch cylinder; with a 33-inch stroke; the cost of running this, and most always at its utmost capacity, is about $2 per day. In fact we consider our Boiler so excellent in its service, aside from its safeness from explosion and its real economy, that we could not and would not do without it. It will afford us much pleasure to show the "HARRISON BOILER" to any one who may call at our works, where they can daily see it in practical operation. Very truly yours, &c. SELSOR, COOK & CO.,
Manufacturers of Edge Tools, Hammers, &c.,
Armat street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10th, 1866.

JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., Esq.—*Dear Sir:*—Having charge (as administrators) of the Worsted Mills of the late Mr. Samuel Yewdall, at which the recent terrible explosion of a wrought iron boiler occurred, we have decided to avoid a recurrence of such a calamity in the future; and believing your boiler to be the only one, absolutely free from danger from explosion, and at the same time equal, if not superior, as a generator of steam, and in economy of fuel to any boiler now in use. You will please accept our order to furnish us for said Mills, Two Fifty Horse Power Boilers, to be used separately, or in conjunction. By complying quickly with the above order, you will very much oblige
Yours truly,
JAMES HUNTER, }
N. R. SUPLEE, } Administrators.

ALPINE MILLS, HOWARDS, CENTRE CO., PA., }
September 8th, 1866. }

JOS. HARRISON, JR., Esq.—*Dear Sir:* It gives me great pleasure to be able to inform you that your Boiler comes up to the most sanguine expectations; in fact, all that you can possibly claim for it; being economical, safe and a speedy generator of steam. Since they were first put up in the spring (which, by the way, was done without having a mechanic on the ground, except the mason,) according to your plans, sent gratis, the first leak, trouble or delay has yet to make its appearance. Steam is kept up from 75 to 90 pounds for William H. Kings, (1015 Sansom street,) 25 Horse Power Oscillating Engine with saw dust, there being but a 25 feet iron stack of 2 feet diameter.
I am, dear sir, very respectfully,
PERCY H. WHITE, Agent.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD, }
CAMDEN, N. J., August 21, 1866. }

JOS. HARRISON, Jr.—Dear Sir: You ask our opinion of the safety, economy in fuel, and general merit of the Harrison Boiler we have in use. I deem it a safe boiler; from its construction I do not think it possible that a disastrous explosion can occur. It is a rapid generator of steam, and requires less fuel than any boiler that has come under my notice.
* * * * * Very respectfully, yours,
C. W. N. CUSTIS, Supt.

ATLANTIC MILLS, }
ELLWOOD, ATLANTIC CO., N. J., Aug. 13, 1866. }

MR. JOS. HARRISON, Jr.—Dear Sir: We have had one of your Six Slab Boilers in use in our Paper Mill for five months. We consider it unequaled by any other make of boiler now in use. With less than one-half the fuel it produces more and drier steam than any boiler we have ever used. It is simple, easily managed and perfectly safe. Our boiler bleaches the stock for and dries one ton of paper daily, with one cord of pine wood per day. Very truly,
McNEIL, IRVING & RICH.

NEW YORK, August 15, 1866.

MR. JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., Phila., Pa.—Dear Sir: We take great pleasure in informing you that the Boiler purchased from you, which we have had in use about five months, has given the best satisfaction and has borne out everything you claimed for it. As a steam generator we have never seen anything equal to it. We consider the saving of fuel as being very great, compared to ordinary boilers. If we had need of more steam capacity, we should most certainly use your Boiler in preference to any other. You are at liberty to use this if it will be of any service to you.
Yours, truly, UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
F. A. GILES, President.

EARLE STOVE COMPANY, Worcester, Mass., }
September 3, 1866. }

JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., Dear Sir: Before purchasing your boiler, we examined with much care the various kinds now in use, determined to get THE BEST. After eight months' trial, our experience conclusively confirms the correctness of our judgment in making choice of yours. Our President (T. K. Earle), and Treasurer (Edward Earle), who have in their Card Factory one of the best of tubular boilers are now putting in one of yours. We refer you to our Engineer, Mr. Frederick Edwards.
Truly yours,
EARLE STOVE CO., SIDNEY SMITH, Supt.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 3, 1866.

After an experience of twenty years in running the most approved boilers and engines in use I regard the Harrison Boiler, made by Joseph Harrison, Jr., of Philadelphia, the most economical for fuel, safest, quickest working, and one that will give the steadiest motion to the engine, with the least attention.
FREDERICK EDWARDS, Engineer,
Earle Stove Co., Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., 9th mo., 6th, 1866.

JOSEPH HARRISON—Dear Sir: We received your letter, and will say we are highly gratified with Boilers. The one we are using at the Earle Stove Co. has been in operation since the first of the year in perfect order. We have just got in operation the last sent, at our Card Factory, and are running it beside a Tubular of about the same capacity: so far we find a saving of about one half by actual measurement.
Truly yours, T. K. EARLE & CO.

OFFICE OF THE SALEM COAL COMPANY, }
PHILA., Aug. 16, 1866. }

JOS. HARRISON, JR., Esq.—Dear Sir: After having your cast iron Boiler in use at the Colliery of this Company for more than a year it gives me pleasure to state that its operation has been very satisfactory. In the important point of economy of fuel, it is reported to be superior to any other Boiler we have in use, and, as regards its safety from destructive explosions, it certainly has no equal among all the various forms of boilers that have come under my notice.
Very truly,
JOHN C. CRESSON, President.

PENNA. HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
PHILADELPHIA, August 11, 1866. }

MY DEAR SIR—In my annual report of this institution for 1865, I stated my high estimate of your Boiler, for safety, economy and general efficiency. Additional experience has tended to confirm all that I then said, and if we required additional Boilers for any purpose I should certainly recommend yours. Very truly yours,
THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE.
Joseph Harrison, J., Esq., Philadelphia.

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, }
CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 23, 1866. }

*Mr. Joseph Harrison, Jr.:* Dear Sir—Our experience with your Boiler warrants us in bearing testimony to its superiority over any other with which we are acquainted. Ours is a 100 horse-power boiler, and drives six sets of woolen machinery, and furnishes steam for our dyeing operations and for heating the mill. Our fuel is wood and we use three cords per day to do all work whereas we formerly used that quantity under Cylinder Boilers merely to furnish steam for our dye-house, and heating the mill. Our experience is, that in fifteen minutes after applying the fire in the morning, we have on a full head of steam, and our machinery at work. We have had it in use only a few months, it is true, but we presume long enough to test its adaptation to our fuel and our work, and have found it in every respect to come up to your representations. Our Boiler was set up and put to work by a man who never had seen it done, without the slightest difficulty. Your Boiler commends itself for economy in fuel, and its merits need only be known, to render it universally popular. Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) JOHN A. YOUNG, President.

## RAILROADS.

**ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD**

**Change of Time.**

On and after MONDAY, October 15TH, 1866, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

| | Leave P'gh. | Arrive at P'gh. |
|---|---|---|
| First Kiskiminetas Ac. | 6 30 A M | 12 00 M |
| Mail (to & from Mah'ng) | 7 20 " | 6 00 P M |
| First Soda Works Ac. | 9 30 " | 8 00 A M |
| Second Kiskiminetas Ac. | 1 30 P M | 7 00 P M |
| Exp. to & from Mah'ng | 3 30 " | 10 30 A M |
| Second Soda Works Ac. | 5 30 " | 2 30 P M |
| Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works | 1 00 " | 10 00 A M |

H. BLACKSTONE,
oc13 Superintendent.

**CHANGE OF TIME,**
**Pitts. Columbus and Cin. R. R.**
PAN HANDLE ROUTE
THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA
STEUBENVILLE to
COLUMBUS,
CINCINNATI,
LOUISVILLE,
INDIANAPOLIS
ST. LOUIS,

And all the principal cities West and South-west.

On and after MONDAY, October 1st, 1866, trains will leave Pittsburgh as follows: Pittsburgh time.

| | Departs. | Arrives. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | 2:09 A. M. | 3:40 P. M. |
| Express | 2:10 P. M. | 9:55 P. M. |
| Fast Line | 10:50 P. M. | 10:30 A. M. |
| Mixed Train to Steubenville | 5:40 A. M. | 6:00 P. M. |
| Mansfield Accommodation | 9:35 A. M. | 1:15 P. M. |
| Steubenville Accom. | 3:15 P. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| McDonald Accommodation | 5:35 P. M. | 7:45 A. M. |

| | Morning Train. | Evening Train. | Night Train. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave PITTSB'H | 2:00 a.m. | 2:10 p.m. | 10:50 p.m. |
| Ar've Columbia | 11:20 a.m. | 10:50 p.m. | 7:10 a.m. |
| " Cincinnati | 4:20 p.m. | 4:45 a.m. | 12:05 p.m. |
| " Indianap's | 7:55 p.m. | 7:55 a.m. | 4:50 p.m. |
| " Ter. Haute | 11:35 p.m. | 12:30 a.m. | 9:00 p.m. |
| " St. Louis | 8:00 a.m. | 8:35 p.m. | 7:00 a.m. |
| " Louisville | 5:15 a.m. | 3:00 p.m. | 8:36 p.m. |
| " Cairo | 1:15 p.m. | 1:30 a.m. | 9:00 a.m. |

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
JOHN DURAND,
Gen. Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN H. MILLER, Gen. Eastern Pass'r Agt.
oc2

**Pennsylvania Central R. R.**

Trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

| Arrive. | | Depart. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fast Line | 2.00 a m | Day Express | 3.00 a m |
| Wall's No. 1 | 5.20 a m | Wall's No. 1 | 6.30 a m |
| Brinton No. 1 | 7.50 a m | Altoona Accom | 7.50 a m |
| Wall's No. 2 | 8.50 a m | *Cincinnati Ex | 11.05 a m |
| Johnstown ac | 9.50 a m | Wall's No. 2 | 10 20 a m |
| Baltimore Exp. | 1.00 p m | Wall's No. 3 | 11.50 a m |
| Phila. Express | 1.30 p m | Johnstown Ac | 3.30 p m |
| N. York Exp | 1.50 p m | Braddock No. 1 | 3.40 p m |
| Wall's No. 3 | 2.05 p m | Phila. Express | 4.10 p m |
| Wall's No. 4 | 4.00 p m | Wall's No. 4 | 4.50 p m |
| Braddock No. 1 | 5.50 p m | Wall's No. 5 | 6.05 p m |
| Wall's No. 5 | 7.00 p m | Fast Line | 10.15 p m |
| Altoona acc and Emig't train | 10.15 p m | Wall's No. 6 | 10.50 p m |
| Day Express | 10.50 p m | | |

*Daily, all others Sundays excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m. and arrives at Wall's Station at 2.00 p. m.

The Philadelphia and the Baltimore Express will arrive with the New York Express, at 1.50 p. m., on Sundays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.
my21 W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

**1866 THE PITTSBURGH, 1866.**
**Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.**
AND
**CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.**

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows:

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago Ex | 2 05 A. M | Chicago Ex | 2 20 A. M |
| Cleveland Ex | 2 05 " | Cleveland Exp | 2 20 " |
| Erie & Ygn Ex | 5 50 " | Chicago Exp | 10 40 " |
| Cl. & Whg. M'l | 6 10 " | Wheeling Exp | 11 05 " |
| Chic. Ex. Mail | 6 45 " | Chicago Exp | 2 50 P. M |
| Cl. & Whg. Ex | 1 55 P. M | Cl. & Whg. Ex | 3 40 " |
| Chicago Ex | 2 10 " | Erie & Yg'n Ex | 6 35 " |
| Wheeling Ex | 4 35 " | Chicago Ex | 9 30 " |
| Chicago Ex | 11 00 " | Cl. & Whg. Ex. | 9 20 " |
| Depart from Allegheny. | | Arrive in Allegheny. | |
| N. Br'tn. Accm | 9 00 A. M | N. Br'tn Accm | 6 50 A. M |
| Leetsdale | 10 00 " | N. Br'tn | 8 15 " |
| " | 11 50 " | Wellsville | 9 00 " |
| New Castle | 2 25 P. M | N. Castle | 9 45 " |
| Wellsville | 3 30 " | Leetsdale | 11 15 " |
| Leetsdale | 4 50 " | " | 1 05 " |
| N. Br'tn | 5 20 " | N. Br'tn | 2 30 " |
| N. Br'tn | 6 15 " | Leetsdale | 5 20 " |
| Leetsdale | 10 15 " | " | 7 05 " |
| ☞ 11 00 P. M. leaves Sun'y and no ton Saturd'y. | | ☞ 10 40 A. M. Chicago Express arrives daily. | |

F. R. MYERS,
1y30 General Ticket Agent.

**PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.**

**SPRING ARRANGEMENT.**

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

| | Leaves Pittsburgh. | Arrives at Pittsburgh. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail to and from Uniontown | 7:00 a. m. | 6:00 p. m. |
| Express | 3:00 p. m. | 10:00 a. m. |
| West Newton Accommod'n | 3:15 p. m. | 8:50 a. m. |
| First McKeesport Accommo'n | 11:00 a. m. | 6:50 a. m. |
| Second " | 10:00 p. m. | 2:05 p. m. |
| Braddock's " | 4:10 p. m. | 5:45 p. m. |
| Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton | 1:09 p. m. | 10:00 a. m. |

For tickets, apply to
J. R. KING, Agent.
mh15 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

**BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.**
**ATLANTIC**
**AND**
**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY**
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
**Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago R. W.,**
AT MANSFIELD.
FORMS A SHORT AND DIRECT ROUTE TO
Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo
St. Louis, New Orleans, &c.
**Three Trains leave Pittsburgh Daily**
11.0 P. M., 2.05 A. M., 2.10 P. M.
PASSENGERS FOR
MEADVILLE, FRANKLIN, OIL CITY,
CORRY, TITUSVILLE, PITHOLE,
NEW YORK, BOSTON, &c.,
Make close connections at CLARKSVILLE with the P., FT. W. C. AND ERIE & PITTS. R. W.
LEAVE PITTSBURGH 5.50 A. M., and Allegheny 3.30 P. M.
**83 Miles of Travel Saved.**
Time as Quick and Fare as Low as by any Route.
Through Tickets and Baggage Checks can be procured at Offices of the
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W.
Be sure they read via
**Atlantic & Great Western Railway.**
D. M'LAREN,
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. F. FULLER,
GENERAL TICKET AGENT.
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**MEANOR, HARPER & HOOD,**
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.
Just received, 20 KEGS FRESH PACKED BUTTER, equal to Print Butter.
No. 329 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh References—Hitchcock, McCreery & Co., R. & J. Davis, R. T. Kennedy & Bro., Shoenberger & Co. au21-3md

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COMMISSION MERCHANT
In Pig Metal, Blooms, Iron Ore, Wrought Scrap, Fire Brick and Clay, &c.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET, Storage furnished. Consignments solicited. oc7-3m

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**Miller & Ricketson,**
WHOLESALE
**GROCERS,**
And Importers of
**Brandies, Wines and Segars,**
Nos. 221 and 223 Corner Liberty and Irwin Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., constantly on hand.
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**F. J. HERRON,**
**COMMISSION MERCHANT.**
NO. 2, STORY BUILDING,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Consignments solicited of
**Pittsburgh Manufactures,**
WESTERN PRODUCE,
AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.
☞ Orders for the purchase of
**Cotton and Sugar**
Received and promptly attended to.
Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.
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**Checkered Front,**
273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,
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And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all kinds of Produce.
Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors. my28

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**Dealer in Hops and Malt,**
234 North Delaware Avenue, Phila.
Choice Hops constantly on hand. au11-3m

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.
**WARING & KING,**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN
**Petroleum and its Products,**
Office, NO. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mh7

## BREWERS.

**PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY.**
JOS. SPENCER..........JAS. M'KAY
SPENCER & McKAY,
**Malsters & Brewers**
OF
ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au8-ly

**WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,** (Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

# The Daily Commercial

## CITY MATTERS.

### COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

**Trial of James Laughran for the Murder of Geo. M. D. Myers, at Lawrenceville, on the 5th of August Last.**

Yesterday morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judges Sterritt, Mellon and Brown on the bench, the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Laughran was taken up. The defendant was indicted for the murder of George M. Dallas Myers, at Lawrenceville, on the night of the 5th of August last. The murder occurred immediately in front of the residence of the mother of the deceased, on Butler street, Lawrenceville. From the evidence produced it appears that the deceased, on the afternoon of the day of the affray, had been drinking very freely, and early in the evening encountered Laughran and some companions, who were sitting on the wall in front of the Arsenal. A fight ensued between the parties, but it was quelled without any serious injury to any of the combatants. Later in the evening, about nine o'clock, Laughran, in company with Benjamin Hall and James Greig, came down the sidewalk in front of the door of Myers's house. The deceased and his brother, J. K. P. Myers, were sitting on the front steps. As soon as the party came near the front of the house, the deceased stepped forward towards Laughran, and the two clinched. During the scuffle which ensued, Laughran drew from his pocket a penknife, and stabbed the deceased with it. The wound perforated the internal epigastric artery of the left abdomen, and was about one-fourth of an inch wide. The deceased upon receiving the wound, said he was "hit." He was then taken into the house, and Dr. James Robinson summoned, but the unfortunate man died about one o'clock the next morning, four hours after receiving the wound, from internal hemorrhage.

After the difficulty, Laughran and his companions crossed the street, and separated. Laughran was arrested at his house, near Young's tavern, about two o'clock the next morning, by officer George Hill, and conveyed to the Mayor's office. He was committed to jail by Mayor McCarthy, to await trial on the charge of murder.

The deceased was about twenty-two years of age, and was employed at Wainwright's brewery. Laughran is about the same age, and was employed in a glass house.

The case was called up in court yesterday, and after the indictment had been read, the defendant plead "not guilty." The Commonwealth was represented by District Attorney L. B. Duff and John C. McCarthy, Esqs., and the defence by J. M. Kirkpatrick, Thomas M. Marshall and William Kearsdon, Esqs.

After some delay a jury was empanneled, and the case for the Commonwealth was opened by John C. McCarthy, Esq., who briefly reviewed the facts connected with the murder.

The following witnesses were then called, who testified on behalf of the Commonwealth: James K. Polk Myers, a twin brother of the deceased; Dr. James Robinson, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased; George Zeigler; officer George Hill, and Robert Elliott. The evidence was the same as that produced before the Coroner's jury, with which our readers are familiar, and, therefore, need not be re-published here.

Upon the conclusion of the testimony for the Commonwealth, Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick opened the case for the defence, and called the following named witnesses: Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Dr. Wm J. Smith, R. S. Greig, Washington Harper, A. B. Hayden, Robt. H. Marshall, Mr. Walsh, A. J. Dull, Henry T. O'Kain, Thos. P. Kernan, David Brookall, James O'Donnell, Frank Plunkett, James Harlan, John C. O'Donnell, Thos. Megraw, John Brittain, Jacob Hicks, Eugene Call and John Call. Most of the witnesses testified in regard to the previous good character of the defendant. Benjamin Hall, indicted with being an accessory to the murder, was called as a witness by the defence, but was objected to by the counsel for the Commonwealth. The Court sustained the objection. James Greig, also charged as being an accessory to the murder, was also called by the defendant as a witness, and objected to by the Commonwealth on the same grounds. The counsel for the defense here stated that the indictment was against James *Craig* and not against James *Greig*, and that therefore Greig was entitled to testify. The Court sustained the objection put by the Commonwealth.

The testimony for both sides having been concluded, John C. McCarthy, Esq., addressed the jury on the part of the Commonwealth, and was followed by Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., on behalf of the defence.

At the conclusion of Mr. Marshall's speech, at five o'clock, the Court adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock, when the Court will charge the jury.

### "OUR CHRISTIAN DUTY TOWARD THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE."

**Lecture by Maj Gen. O. O. Howard, LL. D.**

Major General O. O. Howard, the hero of Gettysburg, lectured last evening at the new Academy of Music, on Liberty street. The lecture was the first one of a course of public addresses which will be delivered in Pittsburgh during the coming winter, under the auspices of the Plymouth Literary Union. A fair audience was present, and the distinguished gentleman who lectured was attentively listened to, and many times interrupted by applause. The choir of the Plymouth Congregational Church commenced the exercises by singing Drake's celebrated ode to the American Flag, and other popular pieces. The Rev. Henry D. Moore presided, at the request of the Lecture Committee, and introduced General Howard, who received a warm greeting. His theme was, "Our Christian Duty toward the Southern People."

He said that one evening he met a Christian gentleman from the South, who took him by the hand and said, "How do you, who profess to be a Christian, exercise such a disposition as you do towards the Southern people, and advocate such measures?" General Howard replied, "I endeavor conscientiously to do my duty." This conversation suggested the propriety of a careful inquiry into the matter of Christian duty toward the South, as a soldier and laymen might make it. The danger of error in judgment, as to the true condition of Southern society, based as it must be on testimony much of which is warped necessarily by prejudice, to the one side or the other, was clearly recognised. Yet this testimony, together with facts derived from personal experience, was all we had to guide us, so that we could not reasonably expect a perfectly unbiassed conclusion. Nevertheless, if we sought the position of duty, with predetermined candor; with a spirit of prayer and of charity, which suffereth long and is kind, and is not puffed up with pride, we might expect to touch a chord of sympathy in the South, and possibly be answered in the same spirit.

He then classified the South according to what he said, his own personal observation had been, and explained the present relation existing between those who profess to be loyal and discussed briefly the Christian principles that apply. The inhabitants of the insurrectionary states consisted: First, of those who engaged heartily in the war, but who now give up fully the institution of slavery and its concomitants, and are solicitous to exhibit their unqualified allegiance. Second, a large class who at first pretended that they gave up the points of contention; that they surrendered State supremacy, secession and slavery, but are now really making every possible effort to regain the power necessary to reestablish them or something equivalent. Third, a class who have always been defiant and now seek every opportunity to keep on foot some sort of contention and disorder, and lastly, a class who have ever been and are still unconditional Union men; or, in other words, these classes consisted of the truly penitent; the treacherous or hypocritical; the openly rebellious, and those who remain true. What relation, he asked, now existed between us who fought for the preservation of the Republic, and those above named. Collectively, it was that of conquerors and the vanquished. Certain large hearted Christian leaders wished the Republic to show a Christian magnanimity unsurpassed in all the annals of history—not only to extend the olive branch of peace, but to press it upon the conquered, accompanied with such overwhelming acts of generosity as must, in their judgement, win the affection and confidence of these erring brethren, and not only would they forgive past offences, but open every castle wall and bid them come in fully clad in armor. Between man and man, the injunctions of our blessed Lord are plain. But the instant we consider the interests of a family, society, or State, safety against an enemy demanded something beyond magnanimity, and acts of generosity. It demanded a careful reconnoisance of the enemy's position, and a full preparation to meet and repel his assaults. It was perfectly plain that no magnanimity, acts of generosity, or display of charity could dislodge the enemies of our country during the war, from any of their formidable positions, and it would have been suicidal in the extreme, to have attempted to defend the integrity of our Government by any such means; and now, unless it could be shown clearly and satisfactorily that the temper and disposition of those who were then enemies have been completely changed, it would be no less suicidal to attempt to secure unity and peace and prosperity to the whole country, by simply pleasing and yielding to their demands. Christian ministers who urge complete and immediate restoration without any further condition or pledge, were accustomed to liken our Government to the church of Christ, and say "you would not forbid men who wish to come in!" But among all Christians, except what is called the "broad church," some conditions of membership were demanded, beyond a mere entrance into the church edifice; something more than a mere enrollment on the church books. Every minister called for repentance and confession of wrong, and for a man to secure admission into the church, evidence of such repentance was generally required. It was sometimes urged that it was scarcely fair for us to expect an actual repentance and confession of wrong on the part of the men who may have been sincere in their opposition to the Government, or who, notwithstanding defeat, still believe their cause was just. Yet this did not excuse them. He admitted the duty of Christian charity toward all, and of malice toward none, but if we firmly and honestly believed these men have been criminal, it was simply impossible for us to receive them into close fellowship, except through their repentance and confession of wrong. Again, it was claimed that no earthly government could administer absolute justice, and, therefore, it was improper for us to assimilate ours to the Divine Government, and make such difficult exactions. The powers that be were ordained of God, and these powers should be assimilated to the divine government, and have the right to demand true allegiance from every citizen so long as they bear the impress of equal and just laws. We could meet the truly repentant more than half way, and those who have always been true would soon be identified with these men in all the leading questions of the day, and they all must present a solid front against the treacherous and defiant. The fruits of our victory were manhood developed, strengthened and ennobled, and liberty enlarged and made universal. God had given us these fruits, and He would hold us responsible for their proper use and for their preservation. He was entirely willing to trust the pledges and conditions to the Government. He saw no violation of Christian principle in the proposed amendment to the Constitution—no spirit of revenge in any of its provisions. The Church of Christ, renewed and purified by His spirit, was to organized government, what the enlightened conscience is to the individual man. It would discern the difference between right and wrong measures, and impel society, by an irresistible moral force, to follow the right. We should seek the purification of the Church of Christ, by those appointed means, with which we are all familiar. Success to this would ultimately and unerringly tend to a genuine and lasting Union, North, South, East and West.

HORSE THIEF ARRESTED.—A man, who says his name is John Brown, was arrested yesterday by officers Capples and Scott, on a charge of stealing two valuable horses from the stable of Mr. James Hays, a short distance from the city, on the Monongahela river, and a bay horse from Mrs. Murphy, on the night of the 24th of September last. No trace of the missing animals was found, until Monday, when they were discovered in a stable in Birmingham. A watch was placed on the premises, which resulted in Brown's arrest. He had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday afternoon, and was committed to jail, in default of bail, for trial.

### United States District Court.

BEFORE HON. WILSON MCCANDLESS.—This Court met yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, when, on motion of John Barton, Esq., the report of the commission appointed to distribute the funds arising from the sale of the steamboat Emma Logan, at the suit of Henry Featherstone, was confirmed, and the Clerk directed to distribute the fund accordingly.

The list of Grand Jurors was called over, and Hon. H. W. Tracey, of Bradford county, appointed foreman. The Court then delivered the usual charge, after which the Grand Jurors returned to their room and entered upon their duties.

A jury was afterward empannelled, and the case of Edward Beaton, indicted for having in his possession and issuing counterfeit fractional currency of the denomination of twenty-five cents, was taken up. The defendant was arrested in Titusville, Crawford county, on the 11th of April last, for passing four spurious twenty-five cent notes, and upon being searched, one hundred and fifty notes of the same kind were found in his pockets. He was tried at the May term of Court, but the jury failed to agree. The case had not been concluded at adjournment.

### Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—A colored man named Josiah Mills, made an information yesterday before Alderman Strain, against two men named George Grady and Robert Merriman, charging them with aggravated assault and battery. The prosecutor alleges that on Sunday last he was attacked by the defendants in Sewickley, who beat and abused him in an outrageous manner, striking him in the face, knocking him down, kicking and beating him. The colored man's face was terribly beaten, and showed unmistakable signs of having been brutally abused. Warrants were placed in the hands of officers for the arrest of the accused. Henry Wright made oath charging Hugh Gallagher with assault and battery, alleging that he knocked him down and otherwise abused him, without any cause. The affair occurred in the Eighth ward. Gallagher gave bail for a hearing. Charles Rider was charged with surety of the peace, in threatening to take the life of Wm. Weaver. The parties reside on Water street. The defendant was held for a hearing. Henry Gutton, of the Sixth ward, complained against John McCann, for assault and battery. The alleged offense consisted in McCann striking Gutton in the face, blacking his eye, etc. The accused entered bail for a hearing. McCall then preferred a charge of surety of the peace against Henry McKenna, he having threatened to blow his brains out. The reside on Arthur streeet. McKenna was required to enter bail to keep the peace.

### Delegate Mission Meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Yesterday morning there was a moderate attendance at Trinity Church, on Sixth street, in which an informal meeting was held for the discussion of general missionary topics. Bishop Kerfoot presided, and brief addresses were made by Bishop Kerfoot, Rev. Dr. Greer, of New York; Rev. Mr. Spaulding, Wm. Walsh, Esq., of Philadelphia, Felix R. Brunot, Esq., of Pittsburgh, and others. Resolutions were adopted pledging the clergy and laity to enlarged efforts in the cause of missions. In the evening, a similar meeting was held in St. Andrews' Church, on Hand street, which was attended by a large number of persons. This (Wednesday) morning, there will be morning prayer service, and the holy communion will be administered at Trinity Church, and in the evening, there will be a public missionary meeting in St. Andrews' Church, at which the Rev. Drs. Hobert, of New York; Littlejohn, of Brooklyn, New York; Craik, of Louisville, and Greer, of New York, will make addresses.

### The Accident at Alliance.

The item which appeared in this department yesterday relative to a collision on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, was untrue, so far as relates to the collision and injury of several persons. No collision happened on the road and no persons were injured. The rumor of a collision grew out of the accidental killing of Mr. Hugh Warnock, an engineer of a freight train, at Alliance, the circumstances of which appear to be these: Mr. Warnock, Monday morning, before daylight, was standing on the track waiting for his engine to come out of the round-house, when he was struck by a shifting engine and thrown to one side. He was immediately conveyed to the nearest house, and medical aid summoned and his injuries attended to. It was thought he was not fatally injured until paralysis set in, when it was discovered that his spine was fractured. He died Wednesday night, and yesterday his remains were brought up to his late residence on Ann street, Allegheny.

THE OPINION OF AN OFFICER IN THE ARMY.—"At inspection I noticed that a large proportion of the men's knapsacks contained a box of Troches, being generally used by them for colds, etc." Brown's Bronchial Troches should be used upon the first appearance of a cold or cough, which by neglect, may terminate in some incurable lung disease. mw&f&*.

### California Earthquakes.

A gentleman who has resided fifteen years in California, professes to tell some things which the people there are reluctant to confess, as follows:

"Speaking of our earthquakes—you remember the old saying, 'familiarity breeds contempt.' Now, I will not say that we hold our earthquakes in contempt, but we certainly have become familiar with them, and it is only when we see bricks and mortar circulating pretty freely that we show signs of fear, and betake ourselves to the streets, without stopping for hats or bonnets. We stand very little upon the order of our going on such occasions, and many a ludicrous sight is the consequence. From what I have seen since I landed on these shores I think there may come a time when every brick building in San Francisco will be thrown to the ground; it may not happen for years—it may happen within ten minutes.

In our mountains may be seen on all sides indications of the most violent convulsions of the earth—sights at once suggestive to the mind of everything awful, and one feels in spite of himself very ill at ease whilst standing in such localities, and involuntarily shudders and quickens his footsteps at every noise for fear of some impending destruction overtaking him. It was in one of these localities I visited several years ago, that I came upon a group of rocks of immense size, towering far up into the heavens. Their appearance inspired me with feelings of the most profound awe, and I slowly approached them with feelings akin to fear; and when arrived at their base, I feel that I must uncover my head whilst examining these grim monsters, upon which the storms of centuries upon centuries had beaten. They had evidently been subjected to the most intense heat. Large masses had melted and run down their sides and in some places cooled whilst running over some projecting angle whence they hung pendant like icicles from trees in winter. A few of these icicles or drops I managed to reach, and now have them in my little cabinet of minerals. In all directions around these silent sentinels of the mountains are to be seen the most unmistakable evidences of some terrible convulsions of nature. In Southern California I have witnessed similar sights.

The last severe shock in this city (San Francisco), which threw down several buildings and many chimneys, terribly wrenched a vast number of brick buildings, which, in order to make them safe, have since been fastened together with iron clamps. One of these, and the worst case I ever saw, was our city hall, built of stone and brick, and always supposed to have been one of the strongest buildings in the city; also the United States Government building, in which is the postoffice and custom house. This structure is one of the largest, strongest and best constructed buildings in the State. Since the last shock they have been obliged to iron fasten it from top to bottom to hold it secure. Had this shock lasted but a few seconds longer, San Francisco would have been a mass of ruins.

A PROTEGE OF MRS. JEFF. DAVIS.—The Boston *Christian Register* tells the following: A little boy was baptized on Sunday afternoon, at the church in Indiana place, Boston, whose history was interesting. After Jefferson Davis was taken prisoner, Mrs. Davis sent this little colored boy, (almost white, however,) about seven years old, to Gen. Saxton, with a letter, in which she told him this story. She said that in 1861, passing a house in Richmond, she heard a child scream, and going in found this child, whose mother was a free colored woman, who left him at her death in care of others who ill-treated him. Mrs. Davis said she took the child home, and they all became very fond of him. He shared their fortunes and misfortunes, and when obliged to fly from Richmond they took him with them. She requested Gen. Saxton to treat him well, which it is not necessary to say he did. But when Gen. Saxton was removed from the Department, he gave the child to the care of one of the teachers of the Educational Commission, who has brought him North, and introduced him to Christian institutions last Sunday. The little boy is very bright and sweet, and is a great favorite. Who wishes to take him and bring him up?

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
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## FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, October 16—P. M.

The New York quotations received at S. S. Bryan's Stock Rooms to-day, were: Gold, 148½; Eighty-ones, 112¾; Old Five-twenties, 113½; new do, 110¼; Ten-forties, 99¾; first series Seven-thirties, 105⅝; Michigan Southern, 89¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 89⅞; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 109¾; Erie, 82½; Western Union Telegraph, 54⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 107⅞; Chicago and Northwestern, 44⅛; ditto preferred, 74⅛; Bennehoff, 7; Gregory, 15¾; Rocky Mountain, 5½; Quarts Hill, 5¾; Hope, 1½; Texas, 55; Corydon, 6¾; Keystone, 19; Nye, 55.

The railway and mining list is generally lower; it is supposed, however, to be the customary reaction which usually occurs in a rising market, and that prices will shortly advance again; in fact there is everything in the political and financial aspect of affairs to encourage the idea of a further advance in prices.

—Our local market continues dull, and holders of good stocks are content to retain them for the reason that they see no better investment. Money is readily obtained upon them, by such as need to borrow.

—Columbia oil stock is in request, chiefly by present holders, who are anxious to invest the amount paid them by the company on dividend—16½ is offered, but holders are firm at 17 to 18.

—There was a larger attendance than usual at McIlwaine's stock sales, attracted, no doubt, by the announcement of several of our most popular local securities for sale, but a small lot of Allegheny National Bank stock, at 58¾ per share, was the only sale effected. Lower figures were expected to rule, and parties present were disappointed. Holders are not anxious to part with stocks, which are profitable, at low prices. Marine Oil Company stock was withdrawn under a bid of 3¼, which is much under its value. In fact, there is very little of this stock on the market, as its owners are receiving monthly dividends from the earnings of its wells, which richly pay them for their investment. Allegheny Valley Railroad stock, which was a few weeks ago in demand, did not receive a bid at any price to-night. Pittsburgh and Steubenville stock was more fortunate. Five dollars was offered for it, but withdrawn for higher figures. This stock is considered prospectively a good purchase at present rates. For National Refining and Storing Company, six dollars was bid.

### PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

(Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.)

WEDNESDAY, October 17, 1866.—Business yesterday exhibited a slight improvement, particularly in certain articles. Produce was more inquired for; the sales were larger. The weather remains very pleasant. Our rivers are again declining rapidly, with less than seven feet water in the channel. Business on the landing was active. There was a liberal amount of shipments; among them was a large amount of Pittsburgh manufactures destined for the Southern markets. Flour was steady, with a good demand for home purposes and for export. The receipts since our last were 1,410 barrels. The best brands were the most fancied. Apples—the stock on hand being large, the market was dull. Sales were made at a variety of prices. The receipts only reached 48 bbls. Cheese was firm, and meets with ready sale at current rates. The receipts were 320 boxes. Grain remains firm, with a good demand for all descriptions. The receipts have been limited. Wheat wanted at full prices. The receipts were 160 sacks. Oats firm, and arrive more freely; 3 car loads and 1,150 sacks were added to the amount on hand. Barley—The market was firm. Most dealers have advanced their rates. The receipts were 11 car loads, and 947 sacks. Corn firm at an advance. The supply in the market is very light. The receipts were 7 car loads. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

POTATOES—The market continues to be well supplied with Neshannocks and Eastern Sweet. We note regular sales at 70@75c for Irish, and sales of 20 bbls Jersey Sweet at $4 75, and 15 bbls do at $5 00 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—The receipts are increasing. Sales common at $15 per bbl; sales 7 bbls cultivated at $20, and 5 bbls Jersey at $25 per bbl.

CHESTNUTS—Are beginning to arrive. Report says the crop this season is very large. Small lots are held at $6 00 per bus.

HAY—The market ruled firm for some time. Notwithstanding the large receipts, prices were pretty steep. Sales of 14 loads at the scales at $20@25, and 10 tons baled on wharf at $25.

GROCERIES—The market was active, with a good demand. Our large dealers are doing a heavy business. The current rates were: Coffee—Rio, 28@31c. Sugars—Cuba, 12@13½c; Porto Rico, 13@13½c; "A" coffee, 16½@17c; "B" do, 16@16½c; crushed, 17¾@18c. Molasses—Porto Rico ranges from 85c to 90c per gallon.

BUTTER—Continues dull. The increased receipts have depressed the market. Sales, 15 packages assorted at 28@35c, as per quality.

ONIONS—Sales 50 bbls at $2 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—Was firm with a good demand. The receipts were 320 bxs. The current rates were: Western Reserve, 17@18c; Hamburg, 18½@19c; Goshen, 20@21½c.

EGGS—Scarce and in demand; 14 bbls sold at 30c.

COAL—Sales 2 cars Eastern Anthracite, delivered, at $12 50 per ton.

WHISKY—The market was steady with a good demand. Sales 25 bbls city rectified at $2 35 per gallon.

HIGHWINES—The market has undergone no change. We note sales of Government gauge at $2 30 per gal.

FEED—Market firm. Sales 1 car heavy middlings at Allegheny depot, delivered, at $1 90.

BACON—The market was dull, with a moderate local demand; prices were weak. We note as follows: Shoulders at 3,000 lbs 15@17½c; Sides, ribbed, 2,000 lbs at 18½@19c. S. C. Hams—Sales 3,000 lbs 23c.

LARD OIL—Dull, with light sales, viz: 25 bbls No. 1 at $1 [illegible], and 10 bbls No. 2 at $1 [illegible].

GRAIN—The market was very firm, with an increased demand. Corn—Wanted; sales 1 car prime shelled at $1 01, delivered; the receipts were 7 car loads. Wheat is very firm; 160 sacks were the receipts; sales 1 car white winter at $3 00, 1 car red at $2 93, 2 cars spring at $2 60, 1 car do at $2 65. Oats firm; sales 1 car at depot at 51c; 300 bush from store at 54c; 1 car on track at 52c, 1 do at elevator at 50c; receipts 3 car loads and 1,150 sacks. Barley and Rye was firm at current prices.

FLOUR—Firmness continues to rule the flour market and the advance we have previously noticed has been sustained. Sales 150 bbls Bartlett's spring at $12 25, 125 do Brilliant $12 25, 75 bbls Magnolia at $12 50; sales of winter wheat extra family, 150 bbls at $12 25; 100 bbls do at $13 25@13 50; some fancy brands sold at higher prices. Receipts, 1,410 bbls.

### PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

[Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.]

WEDNESDAY, October 17.—The market yesterday opened dull; holders of Crude gave way, accepted lower prices. The result was a fair amount of transactions. The river to Oil City is down to 18 inches, will retard receipts until we have a rise. The sales were 5,900 barrels, divided as follows: 1600 barrels bulk, 40 gravity, 13½c; 300 barrels do 13½c; 4000 barrels, part to arrive, 13c. These are the lowest sales we have reported for some time. It was currently reported on the landing yesterday that sales were made at Oil City, deliverable in New York, at 23½c ₱ gallon.

REFINED—The market was very dull, with a declining tendency. The best offer for bonded on the spot was 33½c. European news by the Cable reports Refined offering at nineteen shillings, with a stock in hand amounting to 66,000 barrels. Free oil—we note sales 60 barrels at 53c ₱ gallon. So far as relates to bonded we did not hear of a single transaction.

TAR—Sales 150 barrels, free on cars, at $5 20 ₱ barrel. Destination, East.

**Oil Shipments East by A. V. R. R.**

Lockhart & Frew, 511 bbls refined, Phila.
Nat. Refining & Storing Co., 239 bbls refined, Phila.
Forsyth Bro & Co, 280 bbls refined, Phila.
Sellers, Canfield & Co. 130 bbls refined, Phila.
Dilworth Bros, 149 bbls tar, Phila.
B H Byram, 50 bbls crude, Phila.
Pacific Oil Company, 47 bbls refined, Phila.
Lockhart & Frew, 56 bbls tar, Philad'a.

### PETROLEUM MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Advices of Monday report the market quiet and heavy at 23½a24c for crude; 41a43c for refined, in bond, and 57a59c for do., free, per gallon.

LIVERPOOL.

Letters per last steamer, from Liverpool, advise a heavy market for petroleum, the receipts being more free, and the supply previously in excess of the demand. Refined Pennsylvania was readily offered at 1s 10d per gallon, without finding buyers.

### Pittsburgh Broom Market.

WEDNESDAY, October 17.—Owing to the damage done to the broom corn crop by the frost and protracted rains in Ohio and Illinois, the broom corn growers are holding it at high figures, consequently it has made a decided change in the broom market, with an upward tendency, and an active demand. We are quoted the following prices by E. B. Matthews, No. 325 Liberty street:

No 1 Shaker brooms, $5 per doz; No 2 do do, $4; No 1 fancy Hurl, $4 75, No 2 do do, $4 50; good common brooms, $3 25, common brooms, $2 75 per doz. Prime broom corn, $275 per ton; No 1 do do, $250 per ton. Broom handles, from $18 to $20, $25 and $30 per thousand.

### Pork Packing.

The pork packing season will commence about the 15th or 20th of November, though circumstances may delay operations until the first of December. From various sources of information, says the Louisville *Democrat*, we conclude that the season will open at prices greatly reduced, compared with those of last season. Notwithstanding various reports to the contrary there is an average number of hogs in the country suitable for fattening, which, with abundant crops of corn, favor the opinion that provisions will be brought within more reasonable quotations than have ruled during the past year. We hear of offers in Kentucky to contract now at $7 ₱ 100 gross.

### Louisville Tobacco Market.

October 15.—The sales at the four auction warehouses during the current tobacco year, including reviews, amounted to 28,194 hhds. The sales for the week ending Saturday evening to 635 hhds, an increase of 36 hhds over the sales for the week ending the 6th inst. The market during the week has exhibited no features demanding special remark. The offerings have embraced, as a general thing, low and nondescript samples, although we notice some of superior quality which commanded handsome figures—the highest prices obtained being for 2 hhds cutting, sold by the Pickett house, at $42 25a44 25, and 1 hhd manufacturing leaf, sold by the Ninth street house, at $35 00.

Receipts continue light, but as the crop is large and secured, we may anticipate unusual activity as soon as the new crop fairly commences coming forward. We quote:

| | Light. | Heavy. |
|---|---|---|
| Lugs | $ 3 50a 5 00 | $4 50a 7 00 |
| Common leaf | 7 00a 9 00 | 9 00a12 00 |
| Medium do | 11 00a13 00 | 12 00a15 00 |
| Good do | 15 00a17 00 | 16 00a19 00 |
| Fine do | 19 00a21 00 | 21 00a23 00 |
| Selections | 21 00a23 00 | 23 00a25 00 |
| CUTTING TOBACCO. | | |
| Common cutting at | | $16 00a15 00 |
| Medium cutting at | | 15 00a25 00 |
| Good cutting at | | 30 00a33 00 |
| Fine and choice at | | 40 00a59 00 |

—*Democrat.*

### Cincinnati Provision Market.

The *Commercial* of Monday says: The provision market broke down on Saturday, and quotations are materially lower on active transactions of a considerable amount. The principal business was in cut meats, for Eastern or rather Southeastern account. Bulk meats were sold at 14c for shoulders, 16c for sides packed. Bacon shoulders sold at 15½a16c, sides at 17¾a18c, clear sides at 19½a20c. These depressed figures are made by the restless desire of packers, who are anxious to get cleared out and things in readiness for the coming season. For that reason they are hardly to be considered fair criteria for the market, but as best representing its condition, it would be safe to set up the margin on the practical working of the market. Lard has no market above 16½c, nor much at 17c. Mess pork is offered at $31 00, but is without sustaining demand.

### BOSTON MARKETS.

According to the *Bulletin*, the transactions in general merchandise continue quite limited for the season; but with the superabundance of currency, and the upward range of gold, prices of nearly all staple commodities are well sustained. The rise in gold has not, thus far, affected merchandise values to any extent; though it will be very likely to do so if long continued, and perhaps lead to some speculative excitement. The only perceptible effect, at present, is to keep buyers and sellers apart in their views, and prevent or suspend many business transactions which were on the point of being consummated.

*Bona fide* consumers and distributors of merchandise are not in the mood to submit to any further advance in prices; and if rates should go up from first hands at this stage of the season, when holders are particularly anxious to reduce their stocks, the Fall trade will be prematurely brought to a close. Speculators might be benefitted, perhaps, by a return to war prices of gold, but legitimate trade and production would be little less than ruined.

DRY GOODS.

Cotton goods remain steady and firm, with a moderate demand, both from first and second hands, at about previous rates. The effort of some manufacturers to put up prices, on the strength of the advance in raw material, though perhaps strictly legitimate, did not take well with consumers or the trade, and has been for the present abandoned. The demand is very sensitive, and any disturbance of the market, looking to higher rates, at once brings trade to a dead halt.

The supply and current production are about equal to the requirements of commerce as figures now stand, and it would seem to be sound policy to preserve this equilibrium as far as possible. Manufacturers have been extremely cautious in regard to piling up stocks, in view of the uncertainties of trade and the cost of material.

*Brown Sheetings*—Standard makes are firm and sold ahead at 25c, and some agents are asking ½c advance on this rate. Medium and four yard goods may be quoted at 18a20c. Fine brown sheetings are scarce and maintain the advance previously noted, with a strong demand. Some wide and favorite brands are sold ahead of production at value. We quote Pepperell Es 22c; do Ls 20c; Pocasset Canoes, 27½c; Boot Os, 20c; Naumkeag Bs 22½c; Dwight Bs, 20c; Appleton Ns, 18c; Golden Ridge and Waterville, 17½c.

*Bleached Goods*—Are firm and in moderate demand. We quote Bates, 4-4, 35c; Androscoggin and Hills do, 33c; Bartlett do, 31c; Social do, 30c; Blackstone do, 29c; Newmarket do 26c; Red Bank do, 22c. Hamilton flannels are selling at 32c; standard drills, 25c; Manchester denims, 32½c; Amoskeag stripes, 37c; Everett ticks, 30c; Pepperell corset jeans 33c.

*Prints*—The market is very firm and the best makes sold close up at an advance of ½c. We quote Merrimac Ws, 22c; do Ds 21c; do rocks, 25c; Cocheco Ls, 21c; Spragues and Hamiltons, 20c; Americans and Dunnells, 19½c; Arnolds, 17½c. American delaines are in moderate demand at 28c.

*Foreign Dress Goods*—The market is quite active and admirable styles are very firm with the advance in gold. French merinos, bright all-wool plaids, coburgs, reps, delaines and poplins, are moving off in good sized lots in the jobbing trade.

*Woolen Goods* remain quiet and unchanged. Good satinets with 70c@1 are wanted by the clothing trade, and also choice fancy cassimeres ranging from $2 50 to $3 50. Flannels shawls and balmorals are unseasonably dull, with large stocks. Heavy coatings, including beavers, pilot, tricots, chinchillas and foreign cloths, are selling at very fair prices.

FLOUR.

Flour is a little more quiet than last reported; the great rush for supplies, consequent upon a rising market, seems to have abated; but prices are without quotable change, and very firm for choice brands St. Louis flour. The receipts are very liberal, on an average more than 8,000 barrels per diem, and foot up 50,000 barrels for the past week. Stocks in first hands are accumulating, and large lots going into store. There is no shipments except to Coastwise and Provincial posts; it is well understood there can be no European trade in this commodity until relative values undergo a great change.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SPIRITS.

The market has undergone no change. Foreign spirits are in very limited demand at steady gold prices, while Domestic are in liberal request, both for consumption and export, and fully sustain the advanced rates quoted last week.

LEATHER.

The market is firm with a moderate demand, confined principally to the heavier grades, wanted for seasonable consumption. Both heavy weights of hemlock sole and rough upper are very firm, and prime lots of the latter, adapted to grain finish, must be quoted higher. We quote as follows:—Hemlock sole, in small lots, at 32a38½c, the outside rate for overweights; Calcutta Buffalo is nominal at 29a31c; oak is selling at a range of 35a55c. Rough upper is in better demand and higher at 35a40c for hemlock, and 35a45c for oak. Rough calfskins are dull and unchanged at $1 00a1 15; finished do are quiet at $1 40a1 60, as to quality and weight. Finished leather is selling in small lots at about previous rates. Wax and kip are firm at 22a25c; buff, 22a26c; pebbled grain 20a25c; pebbled calf, 40a45c; patent leather, 22a28, splits, 48a50c ₱ foot.

SHOES.

The boot and shoe trade continues active from first hands, and promises to hold out to an unusually late period of the season. Buyers from nearly all the principal Western cities are in the market. Neither the West nor South are as yet well provided with seasonable goods. Gents' prime calf boots are wanted, as well as heavy grades of kip and grain. All kinds of thick work are in active demand, and taken as fast as turned out. The jobbing business is rather quiet, except in the New England trade. A moderate amount of orders for sorts are being secured from the interior, and dealers have their stocks well sold up.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grain and breadstuffs are without material change; corn a little more quiet and easier. Provisions are very quiet; pork firm; beef, lard and bacon a shade lower. Agricultural produce is in fair demand; beans, eggs and potatoes are firmer. Groceries are quiet; tea, coffee and spices tending up. Foreign dry fruit is active, with receipts of the new crop. Calcutta goods are steady and in moderate demand. Petroleum, linseed and lard oils are dull and shading. Spirits turpentine, ashes, lime and lumber are firmer. Hemp is quiet and firm. Metals are in moderate demand; copper shading; pig iron firm.

### LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO.

The receipts of beef cattle for the week ending Saturday evening, were 9,000 head against 9,190 the previous week. During the early part of the week, the Eastern advices were not very favorable, and in consequence trade was dull and prices weak. Toward the middle of the week, however, the advices received were of a more encouraging character, and inspired, as it were, new life into shippers, who "went in" with a will, and business during the remainder of the week was quite good. There has been several first-class droves on sale this week, which were closed out principally to New York men. The market closed firm, at the following quotations:

CATTLE QUOTATIONS.

*First Class*—Embracing straight, smooth, well fattened steers and spayed heifers, averaging from 1,200 to 1,450 lbs may be quoted at..........$7 00a7 50

*Second Class*—Embracing steers and spayed heifers in pretty good condition, averaging from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, with no rough cattle among them, may be quoted at..........$6 00a6 75

*Third Class*—Embracing fair steers, averaging 900 to 1,000 lbs, may be quoted at..........$5 00a5 50

*Fourth Class*—Embracing stock steers, averaging from 750 to 850 lbs, may be quoted at..........$4 25a5 00

*Fifth Class*—Embracing good, smooth, fat cows, weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, may be quoted at..........$5 25a5 50

*Sixth Class*—Embracing fair cows, in medium flesh, weighing from 800 to 1,000 lbs, may be quoted at..........$4 00a5 00

*Seventh Class*—Embracing light cows, scallawag steers, stags, and bulls may be quoted at..........$3 00a4 00

*Stock Hogs*—Will bring from $5 25 per 100 lbs for rough, lean flesh, to $6 25 per 100 lbs if smooth and straight in fair flesh, or from $1 00 to $2 00 per pair.

*Hogs*—The market was more active. Boston, New York and Buffalo buyers took nearly all of the receipts as fast as it could be unloaded, at an advance of from 10 to 15c ₱ 100 lbs over last Saturday's quotations. The market closed quite firm in all branches of trade, to empty pens at the following quotations: Fair to good smooth lots of 180 to 200 lbs average, $9 25a9 40; for extra choice lots of 300 to 350 lbs average, $9 50a9 75; for light mixed lots, $8 75a9 00.

LOUISVILLE.

The receipts of live stock during the past week were larger than they have been for some time past, and at the first part of the week the cattle market was from 25 to 50c on the hundred lower than it was at the close. The cattle were mostly of common and inferior quality and good, fat cattle brought fair prices.

*Beef Cattle*—The best quality of cattle will bring from $6 25a6 75, medium to good from $4 75a5 75, and common to inferior, $3 00a4 75, gross weight.

*Hogs*—Have arrived in numbers considerably in excess of the immediate want of butchers and with a decline in prices, and will bring for the best butcher hogs $9a9 25, and the other qualities $8 50a8 75.

PHILADELPHIA.

Advices of Monday report beef cattle in better demand this week, but prices remain about the same as last quoted. 1,700 head arrived and sold at 16a17c for extra, 14a15½c for fair to good, and 11a13c ₱ lb for common as to quality.

*Sheep*—Are less active and rather lower; about 12,000 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yards at from 6a6½c ₱ lb gross, as to quality.

*Hogs*—Are in fair demand; 2,000 head sold at the different yards at from $13a14 25 the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

*Cows*—Prices are without change; 200 head sold at from $50a80 for springers, and $70a100 ₱ head for cow and calf.

### IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

**Per Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.**

N J Braden, 190 boxes cheese; J C Bidwell, 1 car lumber; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company, 170 bundles printing paper; A Holstein, 51 bundles green hides, 1 do calf skins, 1 do dry hides, 3 barrels tallow; Rees, Graff & Dull, 1 car pig iron; Nimick & Co, 2 do do; Brown & Co, 1 car fire brick; B L Fahnestock & Co, 1 bbl japan; Haiya & Robinson, 3 cars staves; H McSwiggins, 30 sacks potatoes; McElroy & Co, 10 bales broom corn; W G Johnson & Co, 11 bdls printing paper; A Baurhin, 215 sacks barley; W Hastings, 1 car staves; Keil & Ritchart, 212 sacks flaxseed; J Ross & Co, 58 boxes glassware, 7 bbls do; G Young, 16 boxes glassware; Godfrey & Clark, 3 sacks rags; R Robinson & Co, 10 boxes soap; H Rea, Jr, 3 bbls dried apples.

**Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.**

Rumsey, Bro & Co, 3 cars car wheels; J W Taylor, 1 box merchandise; Potter, Aiken & Shepard, 10 bbls quinces; T M Howe, 22 masses copper, 1 bbl copper ore, 1 do stamps; Millinger & Bidwell, 1 car lumber; J S Liggett & Co, 3 cars wheat; Park, Bros & Co, 1,380 iron blooms; Nimick & Co, 189 billets iron; J Glenn, 22 sacks barley; J J Fender, 1 car kegs; Pettit & Newlin, 12 bbls apples; W J Steel & Bros, 32 bbls apples; T C Jenkins, 15 boxes cheese; D H Houston, 7 pckgs butter and eggs; W G Johnson, 1 box paper; J S Dilworth & Co, 10 boxes tobacco; J B Orr, 1 box and 1 case tobacco; F Buck, 184 dozen brooms; T C Jenkins, 12 bbls apples; Hostetter & Smith, 21 bundles paper.

**Pitts. Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.**

Keil & Ritchart, 1 car wheat; Kennedy & Lothrop, 1 car mill feed; W H Garrard, 1 car barley, 50 sacks do; Carson, Darlington & Co, 2 do do; E Heazelton, 100 bbls flour; J S Liggett & Co, 1 car wheat; E M Johnson, 2 bbls lard; T Marsh & Co, 3 cars staves; James Legan, 2 do do; C G Smith & Co, 1 do do; R Knox & Son, 1 car corn; A Hoevler & Co, 13 sacks glue scraps; Kirkpatrick, Bro & Co, 7 sacks feathers; E Jackson, 1 sack potatoes; J S Finch, 20 bbls whisky.

**Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.**

Monongahela House, 11 packages marketing; J Caruthers, 40 sacks oats, 1 do onions, 2 boxes butter, 2 crocks do, 8 boxes chickens, 1 bbl eggs; W Bingham, 9 sacks oats; Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co, 2 cars pig iron; McKnight & Porter, 3 do do; Adams & Austin, 50 bushels oats; H Langkamp, 35 sacks oats; J W Barker, 1 bale blankets; W Cooper & Co, 5 bbls butter; W J Meek, 1 bbls eggs, 6 boxes butter; Martin, Brickell & Co, 1 car iron and nails; Various owners, 3 cars marketing.

**Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.**

Marshall, Fulton & Bollman, 4 coils rope, 10 pckgs cordage, 60 bales oakum, 1 sack flax; J & W Fairley, 243 sacks oats; Loppy & Weise, 1 car tan bark; W F Armstrong, 75 packages sheet iron; J A Kearcher, 1 car tan bark; L Stemple, 1 do do; Fry & Scott, 19 bxs glass; Wm Wragg, 18 kegs butter; Capt Faw, 21 sheep, 12 calf skins; J S Finch, 35 bbls whisky; A Hoevler & Co, 26 sacks hair; W T Millingan, 4 rolls leather.

### IMPORTS BY RIVER.

**Pitts. Brownsville & Geneva U. S. Mail.**

John Flack, 296 boxes glass; J C Gabler, 181 do do; J Brady, 4 boxes and 1 bbl merchandise; Pat Howe, 37 turkeys; C S Lutz, 3 boxes and 2 bbls merchandise; H Falkenstine 40 flour barrels; H Parcelline, 5 sks rags; Duzenberry & Louisaly, 5 boxes merchandise; Chess, Smyth & Co, 30 tons pig iron, 1 bbl oil; S Brown, 5 packages marketing; Means & Coffin, 22 empty boxes; Stamm & Illig, 3 bbls flaxseed, 4 packages marketing; Little Baird & Patton, 46 empty boxes; J Andrews, 8 packages marketing; M Tindle & Co, 3 packages collars, &c; Millinger & Co, lot mouldings; R C Schmertz, 300 boxes glass.

NOTICE.

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The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus, for removing and preventing the troublesome, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale.

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Irregularity of the teeth of young persons skilfully attended to and corrected.

Those beautiful and life-like artificial teeth, rendered so comfortable and useful by the magic of the Doctor's mechanism, will be made ready for all who may order them.

All recent discoveries of value in giving relief from pain in the extraction of teeth, will be skilfully administered to those who may desire them.

OFFICE HOURS, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
se15-tf

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, October 16, 1866.

FLOUR—Quiet.

WHEAT—Declined 2@3c; sales at $2 08@2 10 for No. 1, and $1 70@1 86 for No. 2.

CORN—Firm at 65½@65¾c for No. 1, and 63@63½c for No. 2.

OATS—Declined 1@1½c, closing quiet at 36c for No. 1, and 33@34c for No. 2.

PROVISIONS—Dull.

HIGHWINES—Dull.

### New York Finance and Trade

**Gold Closed at 149.**

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, October 16, 1866.

MONEY

The demand for money was more active early in the day, but it was readily met at 4a5 per cent. on call, and the market may be called quite easy. Prime discounts are 5a6 per cent.

THE GOLD MARKET

Was firmer towards the close of the day, and left off at 149.

EXCHANGE.

The market for foreign exchange is decidedly more active, and rates have advanced. Prime 60 day bills on London sold at 108¾, but closed at 108a108¾; sight bills are 109⅝a109⅞.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments are quiet and steady this afternoon, and in moderate request at these quotations: Registered, 1881, 112a112½; coupons do, 112⅝a112¾; 5-20s, registered 1862, 108a108½; 5-20 coupons, 113a113⅜; August 7-30s 106a106¾; June do 106⅝a106¾; July do 106⅝a106¾; June compounds, 1864, 116¾a117¼; July do do, 115⅝a115⅞.

STOCKS.

At the last open board the stock market was firm, with a further general advance in prices. The following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M.: Toledo and Wabash, 50¾a52; Quicksilver, 54½a55; Mariposa, 18¾a19¾; do preferred, 29¼a29¾; Western Union Telegraph, 54⅝a54¾; Erie, 83½a83¾; Hudson, 127¾a128; Reading, 116⅛a116¼; Michigan Central, 116¼a116½; Michigan Southern, 90¾a90⅞; Michigan Central, 125⅞a126.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Money market more active; 4a5 ₱ cent, chiefly at latter rate. Sterling firm, 107a107⅞. Gold heavy and decidedly lower, opening 149¼, advancing to 150, declining to 149, and closing at 148⅞. Government stocks less active and a shade easier. Freights to Liverpool quiet, and without decided change.

Stocks steady; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 76⅝; Fort Wayne, 116⅛; Rock Island, 109⅛; Cleveland and Toledo, 121¾; Northwestern, 44; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 92; Illinois Central, 125⅝; Michigan Southern, 90⅞; Erie, 83⅝; Hudson, 127⅞; New York Central, 118; Western Union Telegraph, 54⅝; 5-20s, new issue, 108⅝; 10-40s, registered, 99⅝; 7-30s, 2d series, 105⅝; 7-30s, 3d series, 105⅞.

The *Commercial's* money article says: The stock market this morning shows a very decided weakness. The supposition that the Government may sell gold in amounts sufficient to affect the money market unfavorably, has produced a disposition to sell stocks, and at the morning board the anxiety to realize had the effect of pulling down prices on an average of about one-half per cent., although the transactions were by no means large. The market is panicky with no adequate cause. Governments are a fraction lower in sympathy with the decline in gold, five-twenties and seven-thirties being all one-eighth down. Money is in rather active demand. Some lenders are trying to obtain five per cent. on call, but the bulk of current transactions are still at four per cent. Paper is not quite so current at old rates, and prime bills pass at five to six per cent. Gold is less excited than yesterday, but decidedly weak. Foreign exchange more in demand and decidedly firmer.

NEW YORK, October 16.—The *Post's* money article says: Gold is lower to-day, and partly in consequence of a desire to realize on the part of weak holders, but chiefly because of the report that the Government was about to sell or was actually selling, the price has gone down to 147, but closes with an upward tendency. The loan market is rather more active, but with an abundant supply rates are unchanged. Call loans range at 5 per cent; discounts range at 6a6½. Stocks are dull. Governments are quiet and more disposition to sell. Railroad shares are lower, especially Toledo, Pittsburgh, Michigan Southern and Erie. After the board there was a rally, and prices were rather better. At 1:45 P. M. the following were the quotations: New York Central, 117; Erie, 82¾; Hudson River, 126⅝; Reading, 115⅝; Michigan Southern, 89⅝; Illinois Central, 126⅝; Pittsburg, 91⅛; Toledo, 119; Chicago and Rock Island, 108⅝; Fort Wayne 110. Foreign exchange is firm. Bills at sixty days on London are quoted at 108½a108⅝ for commercial, 107⅞a107⅞ for brokers', do. at short sight 107⅞a108¾.

### New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Cotton drooping at 41a42c for middling uplands, and 43c for Orleans. Flour opened steady, afterwards became dull and closed heavy and rather easier at $8 15a10 25 for extra State, $10 10a11 75 for Round Hoop Ohio and $12 00a13 50 for trade brands. Whisky firm and quiet at 41c in bond. Wheat heavy and 1a2c lower at $2 10a2 20 for new Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club, $3 28 for choice new white Michigan. Barley heavy at $1 30 for Canada West. Receipts of corn 47,429 bushels; less active and 1a2c lower; sales at 95a96c for interior, 96a97½c for shipping mixed Western afloat, 96a98c for do in store and $1 01a1 03 for white Western. Receipts of oats 42,149 bushels; less active and closed scarcely so firm; sales 47,000 bush, at 60a61c for Milwaukee. Coffee quiet. Sugar less active, but prices are without decided change. Molasses quiet; Muscovado, 50a52c. Petroleum quiet; 23½c for crude, and 41a42c for refined in bond. Pork opened dull and heavy, but closed rather more firmly, at $32 87a33 08 for new mess, closing at $33 05 cash; $31 00 for old do, and $29 50 for prime. Beef unchanged. Beef hams quiet, a $45a48. Bacon inactive; Cumberland cut, 15½c. Dressed hogs quiet, at 13a13½c for Western. Cut meats heavy, at 14a14½c for shoulders, and 17a19c for hams. Lard heavy and lower, 16a18c. Butter heavy and dull at 20a33c for Ohio; 33a45c for State and 50a55c for Orange county pail. Cheese dull, at 10 to 17½c.

### New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 16.—The firmness in the dry goods trade continues. Notwithstanding the absence of business, the advance in cotton in Liverpool to 15½d, and the light stocks of goods of leading character in this market adds to the firmness, and gives holders increased confidence. It is also felt that the interior is not yet supplied, and there must be a very liberal demand for goods before the winter sets in. With this feeling manufacturers can afford to keep up prices until stocks begin to accumulate. The demand is very light and irregular, yet sufficient to take up all leading goods as fast as they arrive. In some less desirable grades the stocks are increasing, and there is less firmness but no decline.

Jobbers' prices. Brown Sheetings—Salmon Falls A, 25½c; Augusta, 31c; Swift River, 18c. Bleached Sheetings—Bay Mills, 35c; Black Stone Mills, 28c; Greene Manufacturing Co, 25c. Prints—Merrimac, D, 25c; Sprague, 19½c; Waverlyan, 18; Empire, 14½c. Brown Drills, Amoskeag 25c; Winthrop, 25c. Corset Jeans—Bates, 19c; Naumkeag, 2[illegible]c.

### Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, October 16.—Flour steady and in good demand; [illegible] bbls sold at $11 25 for No. 1 spring, $12 75 for Ohio winter red, and [illegible] for Western double extra. Wheat dull [illegible] demand; sales of 25,000 bush at $1 70 for Milwaukee and Chicago spring per sample, $2 05 for No. 2 Chicago, $2 15 for [illegible] No. 1 [illegible] No. 2 Milwaukee spring. Corn [illegible] No. 1 on the spot and [illegible] for No. 1 to arrive. Oats [illegible] Barley and Rye quite [illegible]. Lard, [illegible]. Whisky, $2 35. Canal freights firmer. To New York: wheat, [illegible] corn, [illegible]; oats, [illegible]. To Albany: wheat, [illegible] corn, [illegible] oats, [illegible]. Receipts: flour, 10,900 bbls; wheat, [illegible] bush; corn, [illegible] bush; oats, 29,000 bush; barley, 13,472 bush. Canal exports: wheat, [illegible]; corn, 55,150 bush; barley, 2,900 bush. The aggregate receipts at the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo and Detroit for the week ending October 13 were, flour, 132,000 bbls; wheat, [illegible] bush; corn, 809,[illegible] bush; barley, 138,300 bush; Rye, 110,790 bush. Increase over previous week, 719,677 bushels, all kinds of grain.

### Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, October 16.—Flour steady; $11 75 No. 1 spring; $12 75 for red winter; $14 75 for white, and $15 75 for double extra. Wheat dull; No. 2 Milwaukee club $2 30. Corn inactive and nominal. Barley dull. Canal freights unchanged to New York; flour 50c, wheat and rye 15c, corn and barley 16½c, to Albany—wheat 13c, corn and barley 12c, rye 11c. Lake imports—7,000 bush wheat, 158,000 bush barley. Canal exports—3,000 bbls flour, 66,000 bush barley, 11,000 bush rye.

### New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, October 16.—Cotton steadier; sales 2,000 bales low middling at 36a38c; receipts of four days, 7,240 bales, against 4,924 bales; exports, 5,234. Sterling, 61. New York Exchange ¼ a ½ discount. Freights to New York, ⅞; Liverpool, ⅝.

### Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, October 16.—Wheat—sales white Michigan, $2 95; Amber, $2 82; Spring extra, $2 52; No. 1 Spring, $2 25; No. 2 Spring, $2 15. Corn—sales at 78c. Oats—sales at 47c for No. 1 and 46c for No. 2. Market quiet and dull for seller at quotations.

### Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 16.—Flour and wheat dull. Whisky firm at 33c in bond. Mess pork declined to $32. 150 hhds bacon sides and shoulders sold at 19½c and 15¼c. Lard, 15½c. Gold, 147¾.

### Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, October 16.—Flour dull. Wheat $2 02 for No. 1, and $1 71½ for No. 2. Corn advanced 2c. Oats, sales at 37c. Receipts, 2,000 bbls. flour; 91,000 bush. wheat. Shipments, 3,000 bbls. flour; 151,000 bush. wheat.

### St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, October 16.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat heavy. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats lower, at 36a49c. Provisions and whisky unchanged.

## RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED

Arrived.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Elector | Phillips | Geneva. |
| Franklin | Carmack | Geneva. |
| Telegraph | Bugher | Brownsville. |
| Gray Eagle | Gordon | Parkersburg. |
| Armenia | McCallam | St. Louis. |

Departed.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Elector | Phillips | Geneva. |
| Franklin | Carmack | Geneva. |
| Telegraph | Bugher | Brownsville. |
| Leni Leoti | Hamilton | Parkersburg. |
| Julia No. 2 | Coulson | Portsmouth. |

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight the marks indicated five feet eight inches, and falling steadily. The weather was pleasant.

THE Parkersburg packet for this day is the steamer Gray Eagle, Capt. Gordon. This boat has fine accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE favorite passenger steamer America, Captain Golding, is loading for Memphis and New Orleans, and is announced for Thursday. Captain Golding is a large favorite with passengers and shippers.

THE fine packet Minnie, Captain A. E. Shaw, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis this day. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE first-class passenger steamer Glasgow, Captain George W. Johnson, leaves on Wednesday for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi. She will go through without reshipping. For speed, accommodations and attentive officers this boat stands at the head of the list.

THE fine packet steamer Emma Graham, as will be perceived by reference to our advertising columns, is offered for sale. She is just off the ways and is in first rate order, and will be sold at a bargain. She is at the landing where she can be examined.

THE fine packet, Columbia, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville, in charge of Capt. George W. Reed, an experienced and clever officer. In the office we notice our old friend James Russell, one of the most accomplished clerks that comes to this port. We consider the Columbia fortunate in the way of officers.

THE new and magnificent passenger steamer Quickstep, Captain W. B. Donaldson, leaves on Wednesday for Cincinnati and intermediate ports. This boat makes weekly trips to Cincinnati; she has already proved one of the fastest boats above the falls. The officers and owners are delighted with her performance. In the office will be found our accomplished friend Captain S. Barr. Persons that want to make a railroad trip to Cincinnati can be accommodated on this packet.

### Cincinnati.

October 15.—We condense the following from the *Enquirer*:

The weather yesterday was clear and pleasant; the thermometer at two P. M. yesterday indicated a temperature of seventy degrees in the shade.

The river at this point is rising fast, caused by the recent heavy rain in this vicinity. At six o'clock last evening there was fully fourteen feet six inches water in the channel, and still rising.

The Arkansas river, by last reports, was falling, with scant two feet six inches to Little Rock, and three feet to Fort Smith.

Business for the past week on the landing has been dull and lifeless. The election had no doubt a great deal to do with bringing about this state of affairs, but now that it is over, we predict the present week will present more lively times, as we understand that several heavy orders have been received within the last few days from the South, principally for agricultural implements, pork and other plantation supplies. The local packets, with but few exceptions, have done a fair amount of business, both in the way of carrying freight and people; and the transient boats that took their departure last week had good trips. The up-river trade is gradually on the increase.

The Delaware left for Pittsburgh last evening with a good trip of freight in charge of Captain Chas Harton.

The Nora will leave for Pittsburgh on Monday, in command of the popular Captain H. H. Devenney. She was unavoidably delayed on Saturday.

The Emma No. 3, in command of Captain J. H. Maratta, will be the next packet for Cairo and St. Louis after the Nightingale, as it will be remembered the boats in this line will load in turn. She is a first-class reliable packet, and in charge of competent and careful officers. She is announced for Thursday next.

A STEAMBOAT FOR TEN DOLLARS.—We notice an advertisement in the Louisville *Democrat*, that there is a steamboat at New Albany, to be drawn in a gift enterprise, tickets ten dollars. We hear of several steamboatmen who are going to invest, and some of them, perhaps, may be the lucky ones to get the cheap boat. We have not heard of any one being appointed to sell tickets in this city, and would advise those who may wish to try their luck to address Capt. H. J. Reamer, New Albany, Ind.

BOATS LAID UP.—Of the fifty boats that were laying up in this vicinity the following are all that are left: Northwest, Constitution, Nymph, Groesbeck, Argyle, Emerald, Amazon, Charleston, Osceola, Amelia Poe, Anglo Saxon, Westmoreland, Messenger, Talequah, Silver Lake, Melnotte and George D. Palmer.

### Louisville.

October 14.—We condense the following from the *Democrat*:

The river rose a little night before last, leaving five feet seven inches in the canal last evening, and on a stand. Business was rather lively on the wharf. The weather was fair.

The towboats Valid and Sam. Merwin, undertook, last week, to tow ten barges down the Ohio until they met the Dick Fulton, which boat was to take the tow South. By some mismanagement on the part of the owner of the coal, who was at the wheel of one of the towboats, the "whole concern" run hard aground at Mosquito bar, and they did not get off until Thursday, when the Dick Fulton came up, got them off and went on with them. The Valid and Merwin returned to Portland on Friday. Better luck next time, boys.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says: Jos. M. Wood and others have bought H. G. McComas', or to be entirely correct, Mrs. A. E. McComas's interest in the steamer Imperial. The interest is three-eighths, and the price paid was at the rate of $20,000. The boat will load for White River. On 'Change, yesterday, the staunch stern wheeler Deer Lodge, or rather an interest of three-fourths of her, was bought at auction for $15,000 by Captain H. W. Smith, President of the M. & St. Louis Packet Company. Captain S. B. Burdsal has already been appointed to command the Deer Lodge. She is at the bow of the Memphis wharf boat, and leaves to-day with a cargo for Columbus. The much-sold R. L. Woodward was sold at the same time for $4,000 to somebody.

### Cairo.

October 14.—Our port list for the past twenty-four hours is as follows: Alert, Clarksville to return; John W. Garrett, St. Louis to Wheeling; Hornet, New Orleans to Pittsburgh; Camelia, St. Louis to Pittsburgh; Norman, New Orleans to Cincinnati; Abeona, New Orleans to Cincinnati; Armada, Evansville to return.

### Vicksburg.

October 16.—Business—On the landing, yesterday, there was considerable doing, and steamboats leaving all had pretty fair trips. The following left port: The Bayou Lafourche packets New Era and Thomas Powell, the Red River packet Navigator, the Vicksburg packet Grey Eagle, the St. Louis packet Continental, and the Louisville packet Indiana. The Red River packet, Lotus No. 2, laid over till to day at five P. M.

The towboat Alps, Captain May, arrived from Pittsburgh with eight barges containing 130,000 bushels coal.

The towboat Eagle, Captain O'Reilly, arrived from Pittsburgh with nine barges containing 150,000 bushels coal.

The towboat Lake Erie also arrived with barges of coal from Pittsburgh.

LUMBER.

THE CONNELLSVILLE

Stave and Lumber Co.,

Are prepared with unusual facilities to furnish at the lowest cash prices,

Oak, Chestnut, Poplar and Locust

In any form and of any size with promptitude and dispatch. Orders are respectfully solicited. Address

C. H. ORTH, Supt.,
aug8 CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

BUNGS.

We are prepared to furnish Oil Dealers, Refiners, Brewers, &c., with a very superb article of

TURNED AND PRESSED BUNGS.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAYDEN & CO.,
corner Marbury street and Duquesne Way,
se20 tm Pittsburgh.

RIVER PACKETS.

1866. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1866.

MONONGAHELA RIVER;

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva

(UNION LINE)

PACKET COMPANY

Will run four daily side-wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva, and the Dunkard Oil Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:

FAYETTE..........CAPT. M. A COX.
TELEGRAPH..........CAPT. D. BUGHER.
FRANKLIN..........CAPT. G. W. CLARKE.
GALLATIN..........CAPT. A. S. CARLILE

These packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., except Sunday, when the departure will be at 8 o'clock, a. m.

The through packet for the Oil Regions will leave Pittsburgh daily at 5 p. m.; Brownsville daily at 5 a. m.

Returning—Leaves Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro and Geneva at 10 o'clock; Rice's Landing at 12 o'clock m.

Leaves Monongahela City at 6 o'clock.

The line is composed of first-class side-wheel steamers, built expressly for the trade. They will be commanded by officers of long experience, who will pay particular attention to the wants and comfort of passengers. The boats will leave promptly at the hour advertised.

Freights Received at all Hours.

NO COMMISSION on Eastern Freights.

For further particulars, inquire of
WM. MCELROY, Agent,
At the Wharf-Boat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh,
L. COLVIN, Agent,
fe15 Brownsville, Penna.

Monongahela River Packets.

PEOPLE'S LINE

OF STEAMERS

(INCORPORATED)

PITTSBURGH,

Monongahela City, Brownsville,

AND GENEVA.

THIS COMPANY will run a daily boat between the above points, comprised of the new and splendid side-wheel steamers

CHIEFTAIN..........R. R. ABRAMS, Commander,
ELECTOR..........ROBT. PHILLIPS, "

The ELECTOR leaves Pittsburgh on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 p. m. Returning—leaves Geneva for Pittsburgh on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 a. m. and Brownsville at 4 p. m.

The CHIEFTAIN will leave Pittsburgh for all points on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 P. M.

Returning, leaves Geneva for Pittsburgh on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 A. M., and Brownsville at 4 P. M.

This Company have FIRST CLASS WHARF-BOATS at Monongahela City and Pittsburgh.

Freights Received at all Hours.

NO CHARGE for Commission on Eastern Freights.

THIS LINE will not Run Boats on the Sabbath.

APPLY ON BOARD OR TO

JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM,
AGENT.

On Wharfboat, foot of Grant St.
my11-tf

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENT.

1866.

NORTHERN LINE PACKETS,

FROM

St. Louis to Keokuk and Saint Paul.

One of the splendid side-wheel steamers of this line will leave St. Louis daily for Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, Stillwater, St. Paul, and Minne-ha-ha Falls.

Through receipts for freight and passengers will be given to all points on the Upper Mississippi River, on steamers running from this port and connecting with Northern Line Packets at St. Louis.

Thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates. Apply to

JOHN FLACK, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents, or to
ap24 R. C. GRAY.

Marietta & Parkersburg Packet Line

1866. 1866.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

COMBINED,

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, MARIETTA AND PARKERSBURG

DAILY PACKET LINE

Comprising the following first class Side wheel Passenger steamers:

BAYARD..........GEO. D. MOORE, Master
LENI LEOTI..........J. HAMILTON, Master,
FOREST CITY..........JOHN GORDON, Master,

DOWN TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD.

Leaves Pittsburgh every Monday and Thursday at 11 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 9 30 P. M.

STEAMER LENI LEOTI,

Leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 9.30 P. M.

STEAMER FOREST CITY.

Leaves Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday at 11 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 9.30 P. M.

UP TRIP—STEAMER FOREST CITY.

Leaves Parkersburgh every Monday and Thursday at 2 P. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 A. M.

UP TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD.

Leaves Parkersburg every Tuesday and Friday at 2 P. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.

STEAMER LENI LEOTI.

Leaves Parkersburg every Wednesday at 2 P. M. and Sunday at 7 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Thursday and Monday, at 7 P. M.

☞ Connections going down are made at Wheeling and Bellair with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh train, which leaves Pittsburgh at 3:05 P. M., and Cleveland at 2:25 P. M. Also, with train of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which leaves Chicago at 10 P. M., and at Marietta with Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and with steamers to all points on the Muskingum river; and at Parkersburg with early train on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and with Daily Line Steamers to Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati.

☞ On up trip, connections are made at Bellair with Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 6:00 A. M. train, by which passengers arrive at Cleveland at 1:45 P. M., and at Chicago at 7 A. M., next morning.

JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
at Wharfboat, foot of Wood st., Pittsburgh
Where freight will be received each day, up to 5.00 P. M.
au14

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters of Administration on the estate of John Atkinson, deceased, has been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent, are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

D. MERCER, Adm'r.,
au31 1taw-6w Mayor's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIVER PACKETS.

Pittsburgh and Portsmouth Packets.

For Marietta, Gallipolis and Portsmouth
EVERY FRIDAY, AT 3 P. M.
The new and splendid passenger steamer ROBERT MOORE, W. H. KERR Commander, will run as a regular packet, leaving as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
se20 JOHN FLACK, Agent.

For Marietta, Gallipolis and Portsmouth Weekly Packet.
EVERY TUESDAY—4 P. M.
The new and splendid passenger steamer JULIA NO. 2, WM. COULSON, Commander will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
se17 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

Cincinnati.

For Cincinnati.
WEDNESDAY 17TH INST.—AT 12 M.
The new splendid side wheel passenger steamer, QUICKSTEP, W. B. DONALDSON, Commander, S. BARR, JR., clerk, will run as a regular weekly packet, as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
se24 JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

Cincinnati and Louisville.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, AT 4 P. M.
The splendid passenger steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. GEO. W. REED, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
oc15 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD Agents.

Cairo and St. Louis Packets.

For Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis, and Keokuk.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, AT 4 P. M.
The splendid passenger steamer GLASGOW, Capt. G. W. JOHNSON, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
oc15 JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

For Cairo and St. Louis.
THIS DAY, OCTOBER 17, AT 4 P. M.
The splendid passenger steamer MINNIE, Capt. A. E. SHAW, will leave as announced above.
For freight apply on board, or to
oc12 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

Memphis and New Orleans.

Memphis and New Orleans.
THURSDAY, 18th inst.
The new and splendid passenger steamer AMERICA, Captain GOLDING, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
oc13 Agents.

MANUFACTURERS.

WM. B. SCAIFE,

No. 119 and 121 FIRST ST.,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OIL WELL TUBING,

GENUINE

LAP WELD GAS PIPE.

CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS.
GAS TONGS, cheap for Wholesale trade.
SHEET IRON LINING FOR CAVING WELLS, &c.

Everything needed in

PUMPING OIL WELLS,

SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK.

Iron Tanks, for Storing Oil, Saltpans Gasometers, &c.

COPPER PIPES, LIFE BOATS,
BLACKSMITH WORK,
BUILDINGS WARMED BY FURNACES.
REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS,
HAIR FELT, for covering Steam Pipes and Boilers,

Those in want of the BEST GOODS AND WORK are invited to give us a call. oc10-M,Th&S*

GLASS MANUFACTURERS—

General Partners. | Special Partner.
ROBT. B. TOWNSEND, | J. WILLIS DALZELL,
ANTHONY LEWIS.

ARSENAL GLASS WORKS.

TOWNSEND & LEWIS,

Manufacturers of BLACK and GREEN GLASS-WARE, DRUGGISTS WARE, BOTTLES, DEMI-JOHNS, CARBOYS, &c.

Office: No. 12 FOURTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. oc6 ym

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Large Fancy Hurl Brooms.

Steamboat, Cotton Factory, Brewery, Railroad, Rolling Mill, Hotel, Carpet, Shaker, Warehouse, Street Car, Bridge, Steam Boiler, Toy, Oil Refinery, Glass House and Stove Polishing Brushes and Brooms of all Kinds. Wholesale dealer in Brooms, Broom Corn, Handles, Twine Tacks, and Tin Plated Broom Wire. Also, all kinds of Broom Machinery and Tools of the most approved patern. Office and Warerooms No. 325 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Factory, Chestnut street, Manchester, Pa. JAS. MATTHEWS, Sec'y. SAML. H. MATTHEWS, Agent, Galesburg, Ill. For Price List, &c., address E. B. MATTHEWS, 325 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc7 ym

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,

J. H. JOHNSTON,

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